THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,222—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA!

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7398		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
11th "	DELTA	8053		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10855
25th "	ARABIA	7923		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10013
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000		
29th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10909		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7398		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
22nd "	MANTUA	10855		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9605
5th May	ARABIA	7923		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10909
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 485 or £ 32	Rs. 715 or £ 48
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or £ 35	Rs. 795 or £ 53

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
† E. Merton Hall	4327	Feb. 5	...
‡ C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4872	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	" 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	" 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	" 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Special reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is time to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hamburg
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, and Bremen. Through rates of passage may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. El. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	5th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	6th Jan.	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	9th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 5th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 9th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A steamer on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Galonnet	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th Jany. 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

CANARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	B. Badnarz	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Sultan	2,884	Jansen	3rd Jan.
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ible	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay);

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Shoy nuggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Hemjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank undertakes accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for CAKES, 'XMAS BOXES, etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Kagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in ... remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses, Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a diss of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, diseases of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8xpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for these medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, per rec.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Company within 7 days from the date on which the goods should be presented for passing the Customs from the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Sundays. Cargo landed in single gunnies only will be delivered from the Landing Shed.

[illegible] ROOM,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

[illegible]RU SORABJI NICHOLSON, [illegible]s day, been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm.

BREUL & CO.

[illegible]mbay, 1st January, 1911.

FOR SALE.

THE CONCERN of the AKOLA NATIVE COTTON G. P. AND SPINNING Co., Ltd., Akola (Berar), consisting of sixty Gins, Two Cotton Presses, Two preparations of Spinning with 6468 spindles, 126 Looms (with entire preparatory machinery) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd January, 1911, at Akola.

One preparation of Spinning and 126 Looms were erected in 1907.

The site is 7 acres 29 gunthas, most favourably situated in the heart of the town, near the cotton market, and pays to the Government an annual rent of Rs. 343-30. The mill is working in all its departments and will be sold while working.

For further particulars apply to

K. E. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Board of Liquidators.

Akola, 30th December, 1910.

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Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MATHERAN.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bed-rooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to E. K. KHAN.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Samples Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,

YORK BUILDINGS,

[illegible] Road,

[illegible]MBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]NESSE AND COMPANY,
[illegible]s. 65, HUMMUM STREET.

[illegible] SALE OF 55 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

[illegible] TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1911, [illegible] Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Auction, at Victoria Bander, Colaba, near [illegible]. Gaidum's Jaitha, on account of the concerned, [illegible] bales damaged Scinde cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

[illegible]day, 3rd January, 1911.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay [illegible]ette Ld."

[illegible]DER! Machine in perfect use for [illegible]rs. Singer's Hand Machine, valued [illegible] my house for past 22 years, [illegible]faction and I recommend [illegible] a good substantial and easy [illegible]man, Hyderabad, Deccan

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA[illegible] PALACE,
NOVEL[illegible] THEATRE.

[illegible]ND
[illegible]R ATTRACTION.
[illegible]OUR STAR FILM,
EPISODE OF 1812."

[illegible]are shown a thrilling incident in the life of Napoleon showing how he rewarded bravery. A dramatic and pathetic picture which will interest all. Also our New Year Programme full of new and novel, dramatic and comic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY,
THE USUAL SESSIONS.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4TH,
The Usual Sessions, and at 9-30 evening,
SPORTS on SKATES will be held for
PRIZES, and some exciting events
will take place,

THURSDAY to SATURDAY, AS USUAL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible]y a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IRONWORK SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA,"

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!

Available in all Languages!!

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

[illegible]AL SHORT [illegible]DVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Hedua Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

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ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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* If printed on flap, there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

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I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find restor happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 5 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and saronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banoos Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—December 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of J. W. Currie, S. and T. Corps, of a son (still born).

WOODHOUSE—December 10, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieutenant P St J R Woodhouse, 28th Punjabis, attached S and T Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WESTON—PARSONS—December 29, at S John's Church, Nazareth, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, assisted by the Revs G H Lemb and D Perianayagam, Colin Wilfrid Weston, Missionary, S P G, second son of Colonel G E Weston, Indian Army, to Mary Elizabeth Parsons, M B, B S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bank Holiday.

Prize-distribution of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Framjee Cawasji Institute, H. E. the Governor presiding, 4-45 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Station.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Vestal."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Speculation is always gambling when one loses."—E. T. Thurston.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at midnight on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

LOST PROPERTY.—Pince nez, alpaca coat, sticks and umbrellas, caps and hats, wooden box, bucket and pip, brass jewellery, woollen socks, snuff box, tin trunk, accounts books, medical and novels, motor car lamps, pairs of pants, pillow, rug, sutranji, tooth brushes, splints, G. C. Notes for Rs. 50, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	.....	Busse	Ganne
Overture	.....	Italiana in Algeri	Rossini
Valse	.....	La Valse D'Amour	Ciemieux
Selection	.....	Princess Ida	Sullivan
Characteristique		The Butterfly	Bendix
Fackeltanz	.....		Elliot
Intermezzo	.....	Cupid	Barkley

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maltandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	.....	Myrella la Jolie	Berniaux
Overture	.....	Zampa	Herold
Valse	.....	Moments Intimes	Base
Selection	.....	The Orchid	Caryll
Dance	.....	Dance des Tulipes	Clarke
Selection	.....	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Polka	.....	Stefanie	Fahrbach

THE LATE MR. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KOLAPOREWALLA.—The late Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kolaporewalla was born at Kolhapoor, in March 1854. He received his primary education at the Poona Camp Anglo-Vernacular School and joined the Poona High School, 1868, passing the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in December, 1872. He joined the Grant Medical College at Bombay, in January 1873, and passed the final L. M. and S. examination in December 1877. He commenced general medical practice in Poona, January, 1878. Appointed Medical adviser to H. H. the Chief of Kurundwad, in Southern Maratha Country, and Medical Officer in charge of the State Medical Dispensary at Kurundwad in September 1880. He travelled over the Continent of Europe with his brother, Mr. N. F. Kanny, and went to England in 1883. He successfully obtained the diplomas of L. R. C. S. of Edinburgh and L. R. C. P. of London in 1884. He left the Kurundwad State service with high testimonials from the Chiefs of Kurundwad and Political Agents of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country, and established himself as a general medical practitioner at Poona, 1889. He rendered services voluntarily at the Parsi Plague Hospital in Poona along with other Parsi doctors in 1897-98, in recognition of which he was given an address placed in a silver casket by the Parsis of Poona. He left for Europe for the benefit of his health, in March 1904, and returned to Poona after eight months, and resumed medical practice. His death came as a great grief to his large circle of friends and others amongst whom he was very popular.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Excelsior Cinematograph are presenting a very attractive programme this week and as is usual with the conductors, the films are very carefully selected. The Napolean episode is so pathetic and realistic that the audience is seen actually touched and weeping. Another pathetic item is the "Mother's Shadow" and the film being taken from the performance of the very best of famous actors the effects are realistic and the production life-like. The celebration of Yokohama's Jubilee depicts a grand coloured view of the interesting procession in honour of this great event and is instructive in many respects as far as Japan is concerned.

The comic part of the programme is superb. Max Linder and Foolshead keep the house in roars of laughter as long as they are shown on the screen. The other items are also amusing and on the whole a first class enjoyable combination of items is presented on the card.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

At St. George's Hospital on Monday afternoon, a most interesting and delightful afternoon was spent by a large number of patients and friends when a combined performance of tableaux and musical items was given.

The tableaux, eight in number, were as follows :—Tableau I, "School for Scandal"—Misses Fergus, Ward, Marker, Burnside and Jones. Tableau II, "Returning the lead,"—Miss Chettelburgh and Mr. Keith-Roach. Tableau III. "St. George and the Dragon"—Mrs. Barr, Miss Aukett, and Mr. E. L. Sim. Tableau IV. "The Last Cartridge,"—Messrs. Keith-Rosch and P. H. Retallack. Tableau V. "The Band of Hope,"—Messrs. Barr, Keith-Rosch, Sim, Brown and Kendall. Tableau VI. "The Sleeping Beauty,"—Misses Barton-Wright, Burnside, Ward, Marker, Fergus, Jones and Sewell. Tableau VII. "The Liars,"—Mrs. Barr, Messrs. Barr, Kendall and A. N. Other. Tableau VIII. "The Hospital Quartette,"—Misses Barton-Wright, Burnside, Aukett and Fergus. Of which the most successful were "Returning the Lead," "The Last Cartridge," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Hospital Quartette."

The stage was charmingly decorated by the Hospital staff who supplied the major portion of the caste. Mrs. Crimmin, Mrs. Binning, Miss Walters, Miss Stuart Wilson and Miss M. Smith, Messrs. Binning, S. Kissel and E. L. Sim contributed to the musical items of the programme; while Messrs. E. Keith-Roach and P. H. Retallack added merriment to the afternoon by their humourous and excellently rendered recitations. All the items were most enthusiastically received and a word of praise is due to Mr. R. Hamilton Retallack under whose direction and stage management these original tableaux were produced.

The Hospital staff desire to thank the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press for kindly printing the programmes.

AN APPEAL FOR A "REFUGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The three essential and good events of 1910 in Bombay have been the King Edward Memorial for a Hospital and Sanatorium, the Edward Industrial Home for Europeans and Eurasians, and the Mahomedan Orphanage for Girls. The want of these institutions has long been a keen one and now that they have come to be established there is no doubt of their utility and ennobling work. But on similar lines much remains to be done and the greatest want at the present day is that of a "Refuge" or an infirmary in a City like Bombay, as what with accidents, injuries and ravages of disease the number of helpless paupers is greatly increasing. The Police have no control in checking the beggars or limiting them to certain areas only. From morning to late in the night go where one may, but he is continually coming across beggars. The Tram lines are literally strewn with beggars to the great annoyance of the passengers and vehecular traffic. Thoroughfares as the Railway Bridges, Markets, are all more or less monopolized by dirty diseased persons exposing their sores and ulcers and deformities.

And the beggars earn well enough as for begging-sake persons of tender age are grossly mutilated in limbs, eyes are torn out, wounds inflicted and some are made to sham painful ailments for exciting pity. To give instances of the estate of affairs, the following are typical :—

1. Not far distant from the Race Course near Jacob Circle a woman is to be seen occasionally in state of complete nudity. She seems barely 20.

2. Near the Parsee Statue, a little away, sits a half naked woman.

3. Near the Marine Lines station a similar sight is not uncommon.

4. In Meadows Street a young man sparsely clad exposes himself.

5. Behind the Cathedral in Tamarind lane a man with a disfigurement occasionally is to be seen begging.

6. Under the arcade of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Fort, a man with a maimed hand holds forth the stump suppliantly.

7. Further up are two or three women with children dosed with opium, begging.

8. Owing to the liberality of two generous brokers, numbers of men, women and children, sweepers and their folk wait the prominent Bank corners and reap a good harvest from the well meaning gentlemen visiting the Banks.

9. On the thoroughfare between Dhobie Talao and the Queen's Statue, of mornings, the left avenue is skirted with beggars who should not be beggars.

10. In Rampart Row and round about a Mohamedan is begging by twitching, shaking, and moving jerkily his whole body face and hands.

11. On the slope of the Gowalia Tank Road after dusk are to be seen beggars who, as feign blindness, and to whom a slap instead of a copper is a cure of blindness, there are two or three almost every evening of this type and during the day hours a man, well dressed, with a leg short, holds the traffic at his will.

12. A hundred yards from the "Times" office seats a well fed wheat cloured man of a strong constitution, clad in a white dhoty, with the left arm missing from the shoulder joint. He has an athlete's look on him and always his alms-cloth is full of coppers.

Not infrequently a blind man is led by a wholly sound man, or a cripple is carted round town by a paid cooly, and with the religious mendicants and other do-nothings quite a large army of men physically fit for work and sound in mind and body make a living from public alms and the people of Bombay see no harm in keeping them idle and feeding them.

But it is not here intended to decry alms-giving or protest against indiscriminate giving. In such matters every one has a right to go by his own light and so it must be, nor can beggars die out anywhere, but can it not be possible to give the destitute a haven of rest and repose in better surroundings?

All over the town there is a large number of persons too feeble in mind, wrecks of our civilisation, too low in strength, too down in luck, too scanty clothed in rags, forlorn and uncared for, that starve and famish by the roadside; these are persons that do not crudely obtrude themselves on our sympathy, and consequently suffer shocking privations and meet with ghastly ends. The thought, the sight of these persons the perpetual poor night after day lying on the pavements is a cruel realization of life's misery.

May these lines then appeal to those who have the power to give that better than alms-giving is to found a refuge and an infirmary for the relief of these weary, distressed and maimed humanity.

With all our humane instincts, it is time, if it is not late already, to start a Charity Organization Association, to yield to the payment of a poor rate so that a hundred and more of the needy street beggars could be housed and provided for in an Infirmary, that done, the Police will be able to cope with the other beggars and particularly with the able bodied ones.

The rich have various missions in life but charity is everybody's mission and let all who may work for this very desirable and humane cause and let the refuge be realized and established ere the year 1911 has far advanced.—Yours, etc.,

W.

Cumballa Hill, Dec. 30.

A PUZZLING ANOMALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of the readers enlighten me on a point which is so puzzling to me?

Government have been pleased recently, about a fortnight ago, to revise and publish in the "Bombay Government Gazette" the warrant of precedence of Native Officers, &c. This warrant has brought into unusual prominence the Sirdars of the first, second and third classes.

Everybody knows that these Sirdars (playfully misnamed Sukdars that is suspects) are the creatures of the Bombay Government, while titles of Honors, such as Rao Bahadur and Khan Bahadur, Rao Sahib, Khan Sahib, &c., are under the special gift of the Government of India alone.

These titles are conferred on gentlemen of sterling worth, which does not seem to be an essential requisite for a sirdarship, which is given away on one condition only viz. annual payment of a certain amount of land revenue to Government. It is besides hereditary in its conception and constitution to some extent.

While the nominee of the Government of India is a gentleman of some merit, the Sirdar may be either a rascal himself or the instructor of rascality along with the sirdarship, and yet it is an irony of fate that Sirdars are placed above title holders in the warrant published by Government. Little wonder that the Government of Bombay should exalt their own creatures high in the air and put down gentlemen holding Honors direct from the Government of India should tolerate and connive at this.

"PUZZLING ANOMALY."

Dec. 31.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 2.

The precipitation has been nearly general in the North-West Frontier Province; fairly general in Baluchistan, Kashmir, the Punjab, the submontane districts of the United Provinces and few falls also in Rajputana. Murree reports a foot of snow, quetta six inches, while Chakrata had one inch of rain, Rawsipindi three-quarters, Chaman, Simla and Bahraich half an inch. A well marked depression appeared in the Punjab and disturbed conditions are extending south eastwards over general India and East of the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Fairly general precipitation is possible in Western Himalayas, local in the corresponding submontane districts and in the United Provinces with falls in Rajputana.

Earthquake report.—Two moderate shocks of earthquake were recorded in Simla yesterday at 15 hours 50 min. and 20 hours 21 mins. from a distance of about six hundred miles.

Before a large assembly on Monday evening the Lieutenant Governor of Burma formally opened the new grounds and stand of the Burma Athletic Association which has cost over three and a quarter lakhs of rupee.

ARMY RELIEFS.

Arrangements for 1911-1912.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The following list of reliefs for the year 1911-12 is published. It is stated that some modification may be necessary according to the date fixed for the Coronation Durbar.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Royal Field Artillery Brigades, to be named later, stationed in India, will move to England, and that in South Africa to India, while the 83rd, 84th and 85th Batteries from Kamptee, Belgaum and St. Thome respectively will go to Jabalpur; the 7th Howitzer Battery now at Jhansi goes to Barrackpore; the 14th Battery now at Agra goes to Allahabad; the 66th Battery now at Jhansi goes to Dinapur; the 74th Battery now at Barrackpore goes to Jhansi; the 77th Battery now at Allahabad goes to Agra; the 79th Battery now at Dinapur goes to Jhansi; 89th, 90th and 91st Batteries now Jullundur, Multan and Peshawar go to Newshera; the 18th, 62nd, 75th Batteries now at Newshera go to Jullundur, Multan and Peshawar.

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

No. 4 Battery, at Murree Hills and Rawalpindi, goes to Quetta; No. 6 Battery from Quetta to Murree Hill and Rawalpindi.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 52 Company now at Aden proceeds to Bombay; No. 69 Company from Bombay to Karachi; No. 76 Company from Karachi to Fort-William; No. 70 Company from Fort William to Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

A Battalion, to be named hereafter, will go from the Colonies to India; the 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps from Chakrata to Rawalpindi; A Battalion, to be named hereafter, from India to England; Another from Egypt to India; the 2nd Black Watch from Sialkot to Fort William; the 2nd Rifle Brigade from Fort William to Rawalpindi; the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers from Rawalpindi to Bombay; the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Bombay to Aden; the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment from Aden to England.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

A Regiment, to be named hereafter, goes from England to India; the 14th Hussars from Bangalore to Mhow; the 16th Dragoons from Mhow to Muttra; A Regiment, to be named hereafter, from India to South Africa.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade, to be named hereafter, proceeds from South Africa to India; "S" Battery from Ambala to Bangalore; "N" Battery from Ambala to Secunderabad; A Brigade to be named hereafter from India to England; a Battalion, to be named hereafter, goes from England to India; the 1st Seaforth Highlander from Chaubattia to Agra; the 1st Royal Irish Regiment from Agra to Nasirabad and Neemuch; the 1st Durham Light Infantry from Nasirabad and Neemuch to Nowshera; the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers from Nowshera to Maymyo; the 1st Royal Irish Rifles from Maymyo to Campttee; the 1st Manchester Regiment from Kamptee to Jullundur; and battallions, to be named hereafter, from India, Tientsin and India to England, India and South Africa.

INDIAN CAVALRY.

The 22nd Cavalry will go from Sialkot to Loralai; the 13th Lancers from Loralai to Risalpur; the 25th Cavalry from Risalpur to Bannu; the 14th Jat Lancers from Bannu to Risalpur; the 15th Lancers from Risalpur to Jullundur; the 10th Hudson's Horse from Jullundur to Dera Ismail Khan; the 1st Lancers from Dera Ismail Khan to Peshawar; the 25th Scinde Horse from Peshwar to Ambala; the 8th Cavalry from Ambala to Aurangabad; the 34th Poona Horse from Aurangabad to Secunderabad; the 33rd Light Cavalry from Secunderabad to Ambala; the 36th Jacobs Horse from Ambala to Cawnpore; the 9th Hodson's Horse from Cawnpore to Sialkot; the 20th Deccan Horse from Banglore to Poona; the 26th Light Cavalry from Poona to Bangalore; the 38th Central India Horse from Agra to Goona; the 39th Central India Horse from Goona to Agra.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

The 20th Battery goes from Dera Ismail Khan to Dehra Dun; the 32nd Battery from Dehra Dun to Dehra Ismail Khan's; 26th Battery from Abbottabad 31st to Dehra Dun; battery from Dehra Dun to Kohat; 30th battery from Kohat to Abbottabad.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 25 Railway Company from Quetta to Sialkot; No. 26 Railway Company from Sialkot to Quetta.

INDIAN INFANTRY.

The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry go from St. Thomas Mount to Secunderabad; the 88th Carnatac Infantry from Fort William to Cannanore; the 86th Carntic Infantry from Secunderabad to St. Thomas's Mount; the 73rd Carnatic Infantry from Cannanore to Trichinopoly; the 75th Carnatic Infantry from Trichinapoly to Fort William; the 45th Sikhs from Nasirabad to Dera Ismail; Khan; the 19th Punjabis from Dera Ismail Khan to Malakand; the 55th Cokes Rifles from Malakand to Bannu; the 21st Punjabis from Peshawar to Chakdara; the 54th Sikhs from Chakdara to Kohat; the 26th Punjabis from Kohat to Karachi; the 129th Baluchis from Karachi to Ferozepore; the 18th Infantry from Ferozspore to Aden; 108th Infantry from Aden to Bangalore; 119th Infantry from Bangalore to Ahmednagar; the 123rd Outram's Rifles from Ahmednagar to Bhamo; the 90th Punjabis from Bhamo to Nasirabad; the 27th Punjabis from Alipore to Dera Ismailkhan; the 40th Pathans from Dera Ismail Khan to Alipore; the 61st Pioneers from Secunderabad to Bangalore; the 81st Pioneers from Bangalore to Belgaum; the 64th Pioneers from Belgaum to Secunderabad; the 130th Baluchis from Quetta to Multan; the 67th Punjabis from Multan to Quetta; the 1-9 Gurkha Rifles from Chitral to Dehra Dun; the 2-6 Gurkhas Rifles from Abbottabad to Chitral.

THE BIG BURGLARY AT MAHIM.

Decision of the Court.

Detective Inspector Mahomed Taqi charged nine Kathiawari Wagrees with burglary, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, in connection with the burglary at Mahim, in which property to the extent of one lakh and forty thousand rupees was carried away. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution. The circumstances under which the burglary was committed and the property recovered, have already been published in these columns.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that from the statements of the accused, it was clear that the first three accused, and another man, who was not in Court, were actually concerned in this burglary, as they broke the bars of the window and took out the trunks which contained the property. But there could be no doubt that the accused who all belonged to one village, and who came to Kurla and resided there in one place were all concerned in the commission of the crime. For, on the 9th ultimo, they all made statements and took the police to the mango tree where currency notes, worth Rs. 85,000, were found. In the opinion of the Magistrate a sufficient prima facie case was made out against the accused who had pleaded not guilty to the charge and they had been unable to rebut it. His Worship convicted all the accused and ordered that the first accused who had one previous conviction should suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100; in default, to suffer six months' further imprisonment with hard labour. Out of the imprisonment awarded to him three months were to be solitary confinement. The second and the third accused were ordered to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and the rest eighteen months each. The Court added :—That witness Mahomedally Hyderally led to the prompt detection of this case by refusing to be tempted when two notes of Rs. 500 were given to him as notes of Rs. 10 each and by his presence of mind in getting the accused arrested at once by the Thana Police. He should, therefore, be rewarded adequately by the Police Commissioner.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists & Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Mixed Team.

THE MIXED TEAM LEAD.

A VERY interesting match was played yesterday on the Esplanade between the Bombay Gymkhana and a mixed team of local Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan cricksters. Both sides had put strong teams in the field, the Gymkhana eleven including, besides Cuffe, the Worcestershire professional, nine players who had at one time or the other played for the Presidency; while the mixed team included seven such players and of whom three are certainties for the Indian team for England and a couple more are likely candidates for the same. As the result of yesterday's play the mixed team have a lead over the Bomboy Gymkhana of 51 runs on the first inning. Going in first to bat they made 162, to which the Gymkhana replied with a total of 111. The mixed team going in to bat a second time had made 96 for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. To the mixed team's total of 162 in the first finnings Balu, Tamboowalla, Mulla and Parekh contributed 36, 28, 24 and 20 respectively. Balu played his usual free game, his unconquered innings of 36 including six 4's. Tamboowalla whose play combined a sound defence with fine hitting powers, made the next best individual score and assisted Mulla in adding 49 for the fifth wicket. Mulla who was missed once in the course of his innings quickly hit up 24 by his Jessopian methods of batting. Parekh, the fourth best scorer on his side, made 20 in fine style. Meherhomji, the skipper of the team, failed to come off, Coombs getting past his defence with a ball that would have beat the most wary of batsmen. The home team replied as stated above with 111 runs. Although they did not open well, losing two such splendid bats as Greig and Brooke for a 14, they made a good recovery as the game progressed, the third wicket registering 61 and the next two adding 36. Then, however, a rot set in, the last five wickets realising only 14. Cooper was the top scorer for the Gymkhana with 31 to his credit, and his contribution which included three 4's was faultless except for a difficult chance which he gave when his score stood somewhere near 20. Cuffe played a fine faultless innings of 28, and assisted Cooper in stopping the first rot of the Gymkhana innings. Greig and Brooke were unfortunate in being sent back by deliveries that came very awkwardly.

MIXED TEAM'S INNINGS.

The Bombay mixed team did not open well, Razzak who had gone in first with Parekh, being soon sent back, clean bowled by Cuffs (1-1-0). Banda the next man in had also a short life at the wickets, as he had made only 4, when a fine pitched delivery of Coombs' completely beat him (18-2-4). Meherhomji, the skipper of the team next associated with Parekh. A disaster soon befall the mixed team, as Meherhomji was sent back after he had made only 6, Coombs getting past his defence with a ball that just took the bails off (26-3-6). Twelve runs later, Parekh who had all along been playing a fine game, was out to a catch by Brooke off Cuffe. The retiring batsman had played well for his 20 (38-4-20). Mulla and Tamboowalla then made a long stand, the former playing his characteristic free game and the latter a sound defensive game. They took the total to 87, and then Cuffe completely beat the Parsi hitter with a beautiful off-break (87-5-24). Kapadia who next patnered Tamboowalla made some beautiful drives. Tamboowalla was then out being finely held by Watts off Major Greig (102-6-28). Date joined Kapadia, who was shortly after out l-b-w to Cuffe (110-7-15). Ten runs later, Date shared the same fate being l-b-w (120-8-12). Unuf, the tenth man in, had just managed to score two, when he was smartly stumped by Sprott off Watts (127-9-2). Balu and Aziz then made the longest stand of the innings, the two carrying the total from 127 for the ninth to 162 for the tenth wicket, when Aziz was held by Nicholson on Coombs (162-10-8).

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Major Greig and Lt. Brooke were the first two representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, Balu and Aziz executing the mixed team's attack. Both batsmen started cautiously, the first decade coming as the result of a quarter of an hour's play. A disaster soon befell the home team as they had made only 14, when they lost Brooke, out to a catch at mid-on by Meherhomji off a bumpy ball from Aziz (14-1-9). This was quickly followed by another disaster. Greig being held at the wickets by Mulla off Aziz, before a single had been added to the total (14-2-5). The cheap dismissal of two such fine bats as Greig and Brooke naturally greatly disheartened the home team. At lunch time the Bombay Gymkhana had made 18 for 2 wickets. On the match being resumed after lunch, Cooper and Cuffe carried the total to 61 when the former was out to a well-judged catch in the long field by Aziz off Date. (61-3-31) Watts who joined Cuffe did not stay long at the wickets, Date finding his stumps after he had made only a couple (66-4-2). On Townend joining Cuffe, the two put up 31 for the fifth wicket. They steadily took the total to 97, when Date hit Cuffe's off stump. The Worcestershire professional had played fine, faultless cricket, and his contribution, which was unmarred by a single chance, included three 4's (97-5-28) Sprott joined Townend, who with the total at 103, was sent back, Balu beating him with a huge leg-break (103-6-16) Sanderson associated with Sprott, who shortly after was caught at short-leg by Banda off Date, the total standing at the same figure (103-7-2). The total had not been increased by a single, when Coombs, the newcomer, was bowled in trying to pull Date (103-8-0). Nicholson joined Sanderson, who skied one of Balu's deliveries but was missed in the long field by Tamboowalla. Sanderson, however, did not survive this long, as in Babu's next over he was caught and bowled by the same bowler (106-9-2). Ward, the last man in, was out to a catch by Usuf off Balu, and the Bombay Gymkhana innings concluded with the total at 111 (111-10-2.)

MIXED TEAM'S SECOND VENTURE.

The mixed team entered upon their second innings with a lead of 51 runs. Banda and Tamboowalla faced the bowling of Cuffs and Coombs. Before he had made a single Tamboowalla gave a chance in the slips off Cuffs but was missed by Townend. The first wicket fell with the total at 19, one of Coombs' deliveries scattering Banda's wickets (19-1-9). Parekh joined Tamboowalla and the two telegraphed four more decades. When at 25, Parekh had a life, being missed by Watts off Ward. Tamboowalla had another life at this stage being missed in the slips by Watts off Ward. At 96 Tamboowalla was caught in the slips by Cooper off Cuffs (96-2-32). The match will be continued to day. The scores :—

BOMBAY MIXED TEAM.

1st Innings

M D Parekh, c Brooke, b Cuffe	...	20
Razzak, b Cuffe	...	0
M Banda, b Coombs	...	4
R P Meherhomji (Capt), b Coombs	...	6
K Tamboowalla, c Watts, b Greig	...	36
H Mulla, b Cuffe	...	24
D K Kapadia, l-b-w, b Cuffe ...	...	15
K A Date, l-b-w b Greig ...	...	12
P Balu, not out	...	36
Usuf, at Sprott, b Watts ...	...	2
Aziz, c Nicholson, b Coombs ...	...	8
Extras...	...	7
Total...	...	162

2nd Innings.

M D Parekh, not out... ...	...	45
M Banda, b Coombs	...	9
K Tamboowalla, c Cooper b Cuffe	...	32
The rest to bat.		
Extras...	...	10
Total (for 2 wickets)...	...	96

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major J G Greig, c Mulla, b Aziz	...	5
F E R Brooke, c Meherhomji, b Aziz	...	9
K Cooper, c Aziz, b Date ...	...	31
Cuffe, b Date...	...	28
T H Watts, b Date	...	2
C Townend, b Balu	...	16
F L Sprott (Capt), c Banda, b Date	...	3
P M D Sanderson, c and b Balu...	...	2
E E Coombs, b Date	...	0
E M F Nicholson, not out ...	...	0
L B Ward, c Usuf, b Balu ...	...	2
Extras ...	...	14
Total	...	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Mixed Team.—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Cuffe	18	64	1	4
Coombs	7	44	1	3
Cooper	2	5	0	0
Greig	10	37	1	2
Watts	2	5	0	1

Bombay Mixed Team.—2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Cuffe	11	29	3	1
Coombs	7	17	3	1
Cooper	1	2	0	0
Greig	3	16	0	0
Watts	3	10	0	0
Ward	3	12	0	0

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	16	46	2	3
Aziz	9	30	1	2
Date	9	11	4	5
Tamboowalla	3	11	1	0

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 2.

PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Hopscotch 9-10, ... Robinson 1
Sonofegun 8-7, ... Ames 2
Redlight 7-5, ... Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Village Maid 7.

Won by half a lenth; 2 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 1-2 secs.

SELLING HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Lady Teasle 8-12, ... Solomon 1
Abet 9-0, ... Elliot 2
Pressy 8-12, ... Barret 3

ALSO RAN.—The Loaf 9-12, Scotch Girl 9-5, White Heather 8-12, Madeville 8-2, Lester Lady Dunsinane 6.

Won by half a length; neck between second and third. Time—1 min 20 1-4 secs.

HOLLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Harene 8-12, ... Barret 1
Gravillea 7-7, ... Whalley 2
Fondrette 9-0, ... Trenoweth 3
Phonograph 8-11, ... Solomon 4

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min 2secs.

ALSO RAN.—Chivalry 9-12, Lady Portland 8-4, Speedometer 7-13, Elpis 7-11, Red Tape 6 2.

INNOVATION HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Etna 8-9, ... Trenoweth 1
The Missus 9-11, ... Whalley 2
Winnie R 7-12, ... Ferguson 3
Hughie 9-7, ... Mr Evers 4

Won by a neck; half a length between second third. Time—1min 16 3-4secs.

ALSO RAN.—Box O' Toys 9-12, Lorraine 9-7, Cracker 9, Naughtbby 8-11, Lady Anne 8-7, Glenora, 8-5, Topsail 8-3, Precede 7-10, Up Guards 7-2, Thoburn Sidonia 6, Davis.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Tangaroa 9-9, ... Robinson 1
Picturesque 7-10, ... Drew 2
Refresher 7-10, ... A Hoyt 3
Ebullition 8-7, ... Barret 4

Won by half a length; head between second and third. Time—1min 28secs.

ALSO RAN.—Neith 9-2, Huka 8-11, Vitange 8-9, Resemblance 8 0, Malmsey 8-0, Chobham 7-13, Beau Vive 7-12, Britannia 7-7, Saddon 7-5.

MACPHERSON CUP.—St Leger Course.

Bull Dog 7-13, ... Whalley 1
Mayford 9-11, ... C Hoyt 2
Master Delaval 8-11, ... A Hoyt 3
Blackbuck 9-9, ... Firth 4

ALSO RAN :—Peru 8-10, Costofarms 8-10, Mistymorn 8-2, Royal Scotland 7, Devereux 6-7.

Won by 1 1-4 lengths, 4 lengths; between second and third. Time.— 12min 1-4secs.

NEW YEAR PLATE.—1 1-2 miles.

Wise Hawk 8-2, ... Whalley 1
Five Crown 9-10, ... C. Hoyt 2
Carnival 8-5, ... Trenoweth 3
Maria Farina 9-12, ... Robinson 4

ALSO RAN :—Lord Herrymore 9 5, Light Metal 7.

Won 3-4 lengths; neck between second and third. Time.—2 min. 39 1-4 secs.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., Monday, 2nd January.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' bl aus m Gun Metal
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Familiar
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's bl aus g Comeback
Mr R W L Dunlop's b e m Estella
Mr J C Smith's b aus m Boomey
Mr Pitts' b aus g Ashdown
Captain W H Anderson's ch aus g Absentee.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr Alibin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Alibin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook
Mr Alibin Talib's g a h Sulaik
Mr Alibin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Top
Mr A K Dakheil's ch a h Grand Master
Mr Abdoola Mestry's g a h Urgent
Mrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Thaboor
Mr M Goculdass b a h Asfandier
Mr Health's ch a h Sir Hugs
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr Abdoola Maan's g a h Rocksand
Mr R R S g a h Tunis
Mr Sir Kassum's ch a h Dhafer
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis
Mr Nanabhais' b a h Braganza
Mr Nanabhais' g a h Spearmint
Mr Nanabhais' g a h Well Done

THE STRANGERS PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanavaz
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Kamer-el-Mulcok
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Roz-el-Mulcok
Mr Ahmed Dawood's b a m Grace Darling
Mr Ebrahim Hazaney's ch a h Hargonia
H H Maharaja of Idar's ch a h Ready Cash
Mr A S Ome's b a h Senior Counsel
Mr Buder Alvash's b a h Fayak Pasha
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Aga
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Steward
Mr Saleh Awad's b a h Haroon Rasbid
Mr Abdoola Tamini's g a h White Wolf
Mr Kadavi A Rehman's ch a h Ready
Messrs A M Shamlan and A K Dakheil's ch a h Once More
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's bl a h Melek-el-Soudan
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Tanin
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Rokoff
Mr Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Mcojaz
Mr Faraj bin Samad's ch a h New Guinea
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Symington
Mr Aldis' b a h Sceptre
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Howran
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Howran

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived at London on the morning of 30th December.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of 30th December.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Sircassia" Jan. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," is due here about 8 a. m. on the 5th instant and passengers at the Ballard Pier by launch. Aboard the following passengers :—

Anderson, Miss N
Billingham, Mrs R
Canty, Mr R P
Clancy, Dr R
Clancy, Mrs
Clancy, Miss R
Clancy, Miss K
Clancy, Miss
Clancy, M
Cooper
[illegible] M E C, nurse
[illegible]ulant
[illegible]uss, Mr G E
[illegible]homas, Mrs
Tickell, Miss
Wallace, Mrs A
Jameson, Miss
Myers, Mr H C

BAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 3rd January.

3. Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

Wednesday the 4th instant.—Commanding Officer's parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—Skirmishing Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendments 1908).

Thursday the 5th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

III.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Friday the 6th instant.—The Battalion will parade for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Helmets.

4. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under :—

Wednesday the 4th instant,—Standard Test, Any Company.

Thursday 5th instant.—Parts I, and II D. Company.

Saturday 7th instant.—Parts I and II Any Coy.

Monday 8th instant.—At the disposal of account "F" Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January.

I. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 3 Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

2. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination in the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Inspections.

3. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday the 8th January, 1911. Ranges 300, and 600 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m., and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

E. T. LAMBERT, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd Dec. 1910, compared with the statement of 20th Dec. 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	December 20. Rs.	a.	p.	December 23. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Rest Fund	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,81,70,670	5	6	1,88,48,558	13	9
Other Deposits, &c	16,84,93,977	15	2	15,96,05,680	7	5
Bank Post Bills &c	7,25,120	2	2	5,72,542	7	11
Sundries	19,48,750	7	0	19,31,518	15	5
Rs ..	22,66,44,518	13	10	21,82,58,290	12	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,85,18,695	0	0	2,84,60,730	0	0
Investments	85,82,184	0	0	82,99,748	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised securities	3,71,33,135	6	4	3,99,08,232	2	5
Accounts of Credit on do	5,33,85,021	8	1	5,38,07,824	6	7
Bills discounted, &c	2,93,70,430	13	8	2,92,19,709	0	8
Balances with other Banks	24,68,036	7	3	10,49,389	1	4
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	21,82,008	8	4	21,85,275	2	6
Stamps	12,749	14	3	13,261	14	2
Sundries	61,228	4	2	61,253	4	2
	16,20,14,379	14	1	16,38 05,822	15	10
Cashy &c., at Head Office	6,46,30,138	15	9	5,49,52,467	12	8
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,66,44,518	13	10	21,82,58,290	12	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office	19,16,599	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	12,47,711	Decrease.
Other Deposits	88,87,317	do.
Post Bills	1,52,578	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	40,311	Decrease.
Loans	27,75,467	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	4,21,903	do.
Mercantile Bills	4,50,721	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	54,33,561	do.
Cash at Branches	42,44,111	do.

Percentage 30-36.

A DISPUTE has been going on for some time between the Chinese Ministry of War and that of the Colonies and Dependencies as to who shall have the control of and authority over the Mongolian Army. As neither side will give way the question has been referred to the National Assembly for discussion and arbitration.

A Hongkong telegram says that, hitherto, Chinese emigrants to Siam have been under the protection of the French Minister there. They have now sent a petition to Pekin begging the Government to appoint Minister to Siam for their protection.

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Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 3rd January 1911.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

THE usual distribution of New Year's baubles to Fortune's favourites is no less unsatisfactory than it ordinarily is. Men who have received their reward and gone from among us have additional rewards. "To those that have shall be given" and so it is, to the fulfilment of prophecy and in accordance with the Scriptures. Men who have borne the burden and heat of the day and are still bearing it, toiling on for the good of their fellow-creatures, fulfilling self-imposed tasks, at their own cost and expense, find their efforts unrecognised and unappreciated. Honours in the gift of India are bestowed elsewhere and so there are less for distribution than is due to those who value these things. We are glad to see Admiral Slade receives a Knighthood, for example, but why a K.C.I.E.? We congratulate Captain Hunt, R.N., on his decoration. But why give him a C.S.I.? There are only a certain number of these orders and they have been earned over and over again by many in our midst. Admiral Slade deserves well of the country for which he has done more years' service than he has months for India. The same may be said of Captain Hunt. They might, more satisfactorily to us and to themselves, have been included in the Home list. But if the gun-running blockade is to be thus recognised by India, we hope that the men engaged in that mission may too receive their reward, in the manner advocated by us heretofore, and be granted the Frontier medal. We would rather the particular honours conferred upon them had been reserved for those to whom India owes more. To give Indian decorations to men who have done Imperial service is no compliment to the recipients, while it is certainly unfair to those whose long tale of service to India is cruelly ignored. However, the Governmental Santa Claus sometimes puts the right toy in the right stocking and we are glad to acknowledge that on this occasion he has not overlooked everybody not included in the ranks of officialdom. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, who has done much through his firm, and of his own initiative, for the good of the country, in the opening out of communications both by rail and sea, and for the religious and moral regeneration of his countrymen, receives a Knighthood; so too Mr. Kar of banking fame. And for these small mercies non-officialdom must be thankful.

No official, who receives Government pay for doing Government work, is entitled to any decoration until his task is over and he has laid down his arms. But Government apparently does not take the trouble to thresh out the subject to any logical conclusion. It is easier to cast these things about and perhaps it is wise in preventing dissatisfied men agitating for an increase of pay on account of the enhanced cost of living. The Home list is somewhat disappointing, no peers being created, though we were told to expect at least a hundred. Those hundred peerages, and perhaps more, may come, not as new year's gifts from the King, but as the reward of party services when Parliament meets and the Government seeks to equalise representation in the Second Chamber. We do not see that the Privy Council has received any remarkable augmentation of strength. There is a long list of new baronets and knights, whose decoration will afford gratification to their friends—and incidentally add ten per cent. to their future bills, but this the recipients may not mind. The Colonial List calls for no remark, so far as we can see, but the South Africa is noteworthy as containing the names of Dr. Jameson and Mr. Fischer. Ten years ago no one dared have foretold their names would, one day, appear in the same British Honours' List. There will be many sore hearts to-day that they have been again overlooked and to them we offer our sympathy, reminding them that "the wind bloweth where it listeth" and that if they persevere in good works and have patience, it may some day blow in their direction—provided too that they live long enough. We could have suggested a list which would have greater satisfaction and have been more equitable than that which burst upon Bombay on Sunday, at midnight,—and that without going outside this presidency. But that is without our province, and if we ventured to draft an ideal list, it would be received with many, more or less, genuine protests "Good gracious no, I never expected or hoped for any such thing." And so we must leave the selection to those whose duty it is, in the hope that they will be guided by a sense of righteousness and justice, and exercising careful and judicious selection in the future, save the list, which should be regarded as a due reward of real merit, from ridicule.

A GREAT GREEK SCHOLAR. THE year that has just come to a close has been exceptional in the deaths of distinguished classical scholars. Dean Wickham, Dr. Peile and Professor John Mayor have all died within a few months of one another, and they are followed now at the very end of the year by Dr. Butcher, another of our great masters of classic lore. He has died in the full maturity of his powers in his sixty-first year, at an age very nearly that of Demosthenes, whose orations he was engaged on, giving us an excellent edition. We remarked recently that it was a very curious fact that Wickham and Mayor died at nearly the same age as Horace and Juvenal, with whom they are respectively identified on account of their labours on those ancient authors. This incidence is rendered still more curious now by the death of the great English editor of Demosthenes dying at nearly the same age. Dr. Butcher spent the last ten years of his life on his critical edition of the Greek orator's works, of which two volumes have been issued but which now unfortunately must be completed by other hands. He had brought all his ripe scholarship to bear on the exposition of the greatest of Greek speakers of antiquity, and latterly, since 1906, he had come to possess an extra qualification in this that he became a Member of Parliament, and thus got some practical knowledge of large democratic assemblies such as Demosthenes addressed in his speeches that have come down to us. That practical knowledge and experience of English public life helps much in understanding, and then interpreting aright Greek democratic history in its palmy days, is best seen in the work of an English historian like Grote, who was all his life a keen politician as well, and its undoubted superiority in this matter of a grasp of Greek politics to the work of German historians, like, for instance, Curtius, who, however excellent in other points, fail in realising political life among the Greeks, especially the Athenians. Realisation of the Athenian democracy is specially valuable to an exponent Demosthenes, and this qualification Dr. Butcher possessed in a great degree as may be seen from his excellent notes and appendices. He had written, when he was only thirty, a very good brief introduction to the study of Demosthenes in a series of short books on classical writers, which the late John Richard Green, the brilliant historian, had planned and edited. Then he passed on to other Greek writers, especially Aristotle, of whose theory of poetry as contained in his famous "Poetics," he has given us a masterly exposition. Finally, he returned to Demosthenes and laboured at his works till the last.

Though born in Ireland and the son of an Irish Anglican Bishop, he was educated throughout in England, first at Marlborough, under the late Dean Bradley, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was in early life elected to the chair of Greek at Edinburgh University when John Stuart Blackie retired in 1882. After holding it for twenty-one years he vacated it in favour of a younger man still, Professor Alexander Mair, who was then only 28. When Sir Richard Jebb died at the end of 1905 he missed the Regius chair of Greek at Cambridge for which he was very fit and to which Jebb had some like him from a similar chair in a Scottish University. Since Jebb's death he was certainly the greatest and best known Greek scholar, though not his successor at Cambridge, where a much older man was preferred as Greek Professor. Dr. Butcher also laboured in early life on Homer, and his prose translation of the Odyssey, which he published in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Lang in 1879, is highly appreciated, and has been very frequently reprinted. He was the son-in-law of the well-known Dr. French, Archbishop of Dublin, whose books on the English language and its words are more widely appreciated than his works on divinity, excellent as these latter are. His father, Dr. Samuel Butler was also an excellent classical scholar and lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, where the rise in classical taste and scholarship has been justly attributed to his teaching and lectures. But he was later called away from scholarship to active churchmanship and became distinguished as the Bishop of Meath, the premier bishopric of Ireland. During his time Gladstone disestablished the Irish Church. Bishop Butcher not only had vigorously defended it before this catastrophe but helped greatly by his counsels to avert the dangers of disruption which threatened it after its disestablishment.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND. We are glad to note the further progress that has been made in connection with the scheme of sending a representative Indian team to England next year. The arrangements are now practically complete and the only thing that remains to be done, is the final selection of the team. Even this would not require a long time as the first eleven places have already been finally decided upon and there should be no great difficulty in filling up the remaining three or four from the large amount of material that is available. The little delay that has occurred in making a final decision in this matter is due to a wise and praiseworthy resolve on the part of the Committee to make no selection whatever on mere hearsay or past reputation. The Committee have seen at play all those that are likely to find a place in the ultimate constitution of the team; and there is little doubt as to the team being thoroughly representative of Indian cricket when it is finally selected. The Committee will meet early in February for the purpose, with the accomplishment of which the final touch will have been given to the whole arrangements of the tour. The team will start for England, early in April, under most hopeful conditions. Messrs. J. M. Framji Patel and J. M. Divecha, the Secretaries, have done everything humanly possible to ensure the financial success of the tour. Whether the results of the matches with the cricketing giants at home prove an equally great success remains to be seen. But here also the organisers of the tour are most optimistic. The team will include almost all the best cricketing talent of India. In this connection it would not be out of place to remove the false notion entertained by some people that the programme arranged for the team in England is exceedingly ambitious. Ambitious the programme undoubtedly is. But there is no reason why the team, which will include all the best cricketing talent of India, should not compete on equal grounds with first-class County Elevens, and those who are cognisant of the wonderful strides Indian cricket has made during the last half decade are sanguine of the team making a close finish even with those at the very top of County cricket. Besides, it has to be remembered that if the tour is to be a success from the financial point of view, the programme must be ambitious and the majority of matches must be with the top counties; otherwise there would be small chance of drawing good gate money. And this consideration of gate money must have considerably weighed with Lord Harris and Mr. Lacey, of the M. C. C., when they arranged the fixtures of the tour. Matches with second class counties would have attracted but small crowds. And moreover the arranging of such fixtures would have ignored one of the prime motives of the tour, which was to give Indian cricketers an opportunity of watching the play of the foremost cricketers at home. The Committee have, as stated above, done everything possible to make the tour a success. The only disappointment has been the inability of H. H. the Jam Saheb and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel to proceed with the team to England. The former's participation would have immensely strengthened the team and the latter's rare tact in handling men and affairs would have contributed in no small measure to the success of the tour.

THE OAK IN INDIA. Every Britisher in India or in any other foreign clime, preserves his reverence for the oak-tree—the tree emblem which is symbolical of British. Therefore, although we know it is done principally for purposes of remunerative afforestation, we may not inappropriately, and on sentimental grounds, applaud the Forest Department of the United Provinces, for its efforts to make the oak a permanent feature of its forestry and scenery. We, in Bombay, naturally must admire the fringe of palms, which frame the bay. Viewed from a stand-point, which gives them a back-ground of one of Back Bay's finest sun-sets, they provide us with a picture of Oriental splendour, which few scenes in India can surpass. At the same time with the possibility of introducing an incongruity, we should like an oak-tree or two—unobtrusively and judiciously to be planted between the palms. At the risk even of a discordant note amongst such brilliant harmony of Eastern scenery, we should welcome the British oak as a simple, but permanent and effective reminder of home, and the stability of British power, unhappily we have to believe that such hopes are not capable of fulfilment. Bombay's climate and soil are uncongenial to the English tree. Speaking entirely from memory, we believe that the planting of young oaks has been tried in Bombay before, but without success. However, in the United Provinces, where climatic conditions are somewhat different from those in Bombay, they are growing trees in one district with considerable success, while in a second they are a failure. This we learn from the Forest Department's report. We regret the latter fact, but venture to hope that the Department may be more fortunately situated in future. The oak tree successfully introduced into India, might fittingly be an emblem to Indian communities of the unshakeable stability of British rule.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at midnight on January 1st, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

REUTER states that the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Moldavis," arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of December 30.

IN yesterday's Honours' List appears the name of Dr. Dandekar, upon whom a Rao Bahadurship has been conferred. Dr. Dandekar is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and the Bench will, doubtless, regard this award as a compliment to itself. The new Rao Bahadur has only been an Honorary Presidency Magistrate since August 1907, but he has put in a great many attendances at the Mazagon Court, and the effect may probably be to inspire his colleagues with a desire to attend the Courts to which they are appointed with greater regularity.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, the newly appointed Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was thrown from his pony and broke his collar bone on Wednesday but is doing his work as usual.

IT is understood that owing to the increase in the number of Members of the Governor-General's Legislative Councils, who on account of their official position have to be invited to State dinners, it will not be possible for everyone who has hitherto enjoyed the privilege to receive a command to dine at Government House.

Mr. Alton, of the English Radium Institute, has bought from the Austrian Ministry of Works, on behalf of Sir Ernest Cassel, one gramme of radium for the sum of £15,000. The radium is a gift by Sir Ernest Cassel to the Institute, says the "Times," and is intended for use in cancer research. In consideration of the large amount purchased, the Austrian Ministry of Works reduced the regular price of £16,666 per gramme to £15,000.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Bullfinch Stocks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 20.

EVIDENCE has been placed before the Post-master General showing that some Federal employees make curious distinctions regarding employment in departmental work on Sundays and recreation. One of the State deputies recently brought under Mr. Thomas' notice the case of two men who always declined to work on the Sabbath. They were not asked to work seven days. The period of their labour was six days, and then they had one day off. The six-day period included a Sunday, but the men said they had conscientious scruples against Sunday work. For a time they were excused, but it was decided to find out how such devout employes spent their Sundays. One was discovered fishing and the other playing cricket. Another Deputy informed Mr. Thomas of a similar case. The employe concerned would on no account attend the office on Sundays, alleging that his conscience would be outraged. It was found that he habitually passed his time on the Sabbath afternoon playing billiards. In anticipation of the erection of wireless telegraphy stations in Australia, the Postal Department is training a number of operators in the mysteries of the aerial system. They are being taught by means of dummy instruments how to read, receive, or send the symbols that go to make up wireless messages. When they become proficient at this branch of the work they will be sent to learn something about the intricacies of the system itself and by the time the Government stations at Sydney and Fremantle are established the Post and Telegraph Department hopes to have a staff which after a little practical experience will be quite equal to all demands.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS.

Upon the arrival of the South Australian Parliamentary party (who have been making an excursion up the Murray) at Mildura they were joined by the Scottish Agricultural Commissioners, whose investigations into the agricultural possibilities of the Commonwealth had brought them as far north as the river town. The visitors were entertained at lunch at the shire hall, Councillor Gordon, the president, gave them a cordial welcome, and proposed their health. Sir Carlaw Martin, in responding, said they were very sensible of the honor done them by the Minister and members of the Parliament of South Australia coming all the way to meet them lest they should be disappointed. As to the brevity of their stay in any particular locality, he reminded them that the Commission's enquiries in Canada and elsewhere had taught them expedition in summing up the potentialities of localities, and to be keen observers. They all hoped the mission would do something for free and progressive families in the Commonwealth. They had not come here to direct emigration from the old land to Austria, but had come to see for themselves, in order that accurate and unbiassed information could be given regarding Australia. They desired to make Australia better known than at present to the old world. In consequence no doubt of the distance, and also of the various Governments of Australia having only comparatively recently formulated immigration policies, the attractions and opportunities of the Commonwealth were not so well known to the average man in Scotland, as, for instance, were those of Canada. They could promise, however, as the result of their tour through Australia, something would be done to alter that. As the result of what they would publish and speak about, they would confidently say that six months hence there would be more people in Great Britain thinking about the various States of Australia than at present. In that way it was possible that the eyes of intending emigrants from the United Kingdom would be turned towards Australia rather than to other parts of the world. It was important to remember that the State which offered the best terms of land settlement, the best system of education, and the best evidence of a desire to improve the social and intellectual conditions of its people, would receive the largest proportion of the outflow from the old world. The Premier said if immigration was to take place Australia wanted the right sort of men, who were prepared to put up with hardships for a while. In view of the heavy expenses attendant on establishing farming, it was desirable that immigrants should have a little money. A man who breathed through another person's lungs was not a healthy man, and Australia wanted free people. Mr. Peake paid a tribute to the enterprise of Messrs. Chaffey Bros., who were responsible for the establishment of Mildura and Renmark, the success of which inspired the hope that the river might one day be planted on both sides with similar places. After lunch the visitors were taken for a drive through the irrigation area. They then joined the steamer, and later in the afternoon started the journey down the stream.

PINNAROO.

One of the chief factors that have assisted in the effective occupation of the lands now being opened up in the Pinnaroo district, and on Eyre Peninsula has been the provision of an adequate water supply. At Pinnaroo the settlers have from the start had the benefit of an assured rainfall, while water for stock has been obtainable at comparatively shallow depths by sinking. On Eyre Peninsula the position is somewhat different. Much of the country there is being taken up now for the first time. No records have been kept of the average annual rainfall, and though the season to date have been propitious, there are many who remember the time when vast areas on the peninsula were little better then a howling burnt-up waste. In some localities also fresh water cannot be obtained, the supplies met with even at considerable depths being either salt or brackish. To assist the settlers, the Government have pursued a policy of constructing large storage tanks. In these the surface water that drains from surrounding reservations when rain falls is stored and distributed in some instances to the farms by a scheme of local reticulation. The cost of the various schemes has to be borne by the districts benefited and although this involves the imposition of a special rate, the farmers are coming to see that there is no other alternative, and are wisely paying up. The Government have announced that they intend to pursue this policy of water conservation in every district of the peninsula opened up for farming where the natural rainfall is uncertain, and a supply of fresh water unobtainable from wells or bores. Their decision in this respect is to be commended. Without water the mere occupation of the country, even would be impossible in times of drought, and with a community settled on the soil largely through the agency of the inducements it has held out, it would be little short of criminal for any Government to turn round afterwards and desert them in the period of storm and stress. In the case of the Murray a similar polity of water conservation is to be pursued. Parliament gave its sanction in the dying days of the session just closed to a scheme that it is hoped will one day result in the locking of the river from a point a little above Mannum to the border, and, with the irrigation proposals now in progress and contemplated, the stretch of country on either side of the State's sole navigable waterway should soon begin to blossom everywhere like the rose. Altogether one is forced to the conclusion that, with progressive and careful management and a fair share of what the average man terms luck, a good time lies ahead for the agriculturists of South Australia.

THE LOT OF THE SHEARER.

Mr. McGrath in the Assembly on Thursday moved the second reading of the Shearers' Hut Accommodation Bill. Other States, he said, had Acts dealing with this matter, and it was quite time Victoria came into line. Under the Bill accommodation sufficient for the comfort and health of shearers must be provided by their employers in buildings not less than 50 yards from the shearing shed, and fitted with doors, and properly-constructed glass windows. The condition as to distance was not to apply to buildings erected prior to the passing of the Act if the other prescribed alterations were made. Separate sleeping and dining accommodation must be provided for Asiatics. Sleeping bunks must not be placed one above the other, and not less than 240 cubic ft. of air space must be allowed to each person. Separate provision must be made for sleeping and dining rooms, and there must be sanitary and washing accommodation. To show the need for the measure, Mr. McGrath read particulars collected by shearers of the accommodation provided at various stations. According to this there was one station where, in a building of 46 ft. by 14, there were 33 bunks with a dining table in the middle. In other cases from 10 to 20 men were crowded into small buildings with practically no ventilation. In many cases there was no comparison between the accommodation provided for the horses and that provided for the shearers. The Premier (Mr. Murray), commenting on the measure, said while not opposing it he thought they should provide for situations that would be created in the near future in Victoria. Large sheep sheds would not be in existence in a short time. The cutting up of pastoral land for agricultural purposes must make a difference. If they were to compel owners who in the course of events would be leaving their present occupations at no distant date, to make such provision as the Bill laid down they would be forcing them to incur expense on buildings which would not serve them very long. The power of exemption must go into the Bill. Some of the provisions would probably be thrown away on a proportion of shearers who did not care much for such comfort. The debate was adjourned.

BULLFINCH STOCKS.

As is usually the case with goldfields, the Bullfinch is going through those alternate periods in which reports, first favourable and then unfavourable, are received. A few weeks ago satisfactory telegrams were sent about the Chaffinch, and then followed one from Mr. H. Greenway (manager of the mine), which sent the public into hysterics, and a rush set in to "get out." Reassuring messages were received in Adelaide, but until the independent report of Messrs Blatchford and Grut came to hand very little business was transacted. Their report was wired from Southern Cross on Monday and although it confirmed the views of Mr Greenway very little excitement prevailed. The public had prepared themselves to hear the worst. What in a great measure however accounted for their continued faith in the field was the report published on Monday that £21,203 had been won from the Bullfinch Proprietary during November. But their hopes of seeing a turn for the better were soon shattered. A telegram announcing that the miners on the field had demanded increased wages was quite sufficient to frighten the man who had bought in the hops of reaping a profit early selling orders were received, and prices declined rapidly.

REPORT ON THE CHAFFINCH.

The report on the Great Chaffinch, received by Mr. H. M. Bristowe, read as follows :—"Acting under your instructions, and after preliminary delays; due Greenway's accidents have inspected your property in presence Greenway's representative, and Arthur; 5 bags of ore deposited with bank by Greenway, stated to be taken from trench soon after Arthur obtained rich ore, assayed 20 oz. of gold per ton of 2,240 lb. At the time of my inspection trench had been despaned and widened about 1 ft. Arthur expressed himself confident fine more rich ore, but after digging some time in my presence failed to show me any gold. This trench 30 ft. long is situated near north-west corner, close on the western boundary, so as to open up a leader of quartz 6 in. wide, which even is carried good class of ore would be unimportant because it is dipping out rapidly from it or casing; however, the highest assay of the ore is under 2 dwt. per ton. This sample was obtained within 1 ft. 6 in. of the spot where Arthur obtained his rich ore. This sampling was carried out in sight and approval of both parties. Shaft has been sunk 30 ft. in oxidised formation at south-west corner, but samples less than 1 dwt. The only other work of importance is 90 ft. costeen at north-east corner, and 130 ft. costeen, next shaft; no ore whatever has been found in these. Greenstone outcrop practically all over lease. Nothing payable has been met with as yet, nor reasonably promising lode or reef found. Very little is really known yet of the main geological features of the field. On account of this it is impossible at present to form any reliable judgment respecting the future prospect, of your property, on which but little work has been done. I should advise systematic costeening operations, and sinking shaft, driving, and crosscutting to prove formation. The recent absolutely unwarrantable rise in shares, it appears, was caused by injudicious publicity given to Arthur's find, followed by irresponsible and descriptive journalism.

A.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a State dinner at Government House to-night, when all the principal officials were present. Ninety-nine guests sat down, besides eleven Indian gentlemen, who came, afterwards.

The Viceroy and staff were present at the Proclamation parade this morning. Her Excellency accompanied by Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge and Miss Sandford drove to the parade ground.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council to-day. His Excellency granted a private interview to Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia this afternoon.

Lord and Lady Ashby St. Ledgers and Das De Penrands, have arrived to stay at Government House.

Captain Bigge, Extra A. D. C. to the Viceroy, proceeds home on six months' sick leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments are made :—

122nd Rajputana Infantry—Major K. J. G. Dunolly, Double Company Commander 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. E. Lowis transferred to the 10th Jats.

81st Pioneers—Major N. B. Dunscombe, Double Company Commander, 128th Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major N. M. C. Stevens appointed 2nd-in-Command 121st Pioneers.

6th Jat Light Infantry—Captain F. G. Moore, Double Company Commander, pro tem is confirmed in that appointment, and Captain R. C. Ross, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major K. J. G. Dunolly tranferred to the 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs—Major F. C. Palin, 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Jones, D.S.O., granted leave, or until further orders.

94th Russell's Infantry—Major K. E. Nangle Double Company Commander 96th Berar Infantry, is tranferred in the same capacity, vice Major F. F. Major appointed 2nd-in-Command 96th Berar Infantry.

2nd Battalion 7th Gurkha Rifles—Major J. M. Morris, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. W. N. Taylor granted leave, or until further orders.

123rd Outram's Rifles—Major E. E. Bonsfield, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. E. C. B. Nepean officiating as Commandant 125th Napier's Rifles.

The undermentioned officer is granted 10 days temporary leave :—Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding 5th (Mhow) Division.

M. ERNEST NYS, Professor of International Law at the University of Brussels, in an interview regarding the proposed forts at Flushing, has expressed the opinion that Holland would have no right to prevent the Fleet of a friendly Power allied to Belgium from ascending the Scheldt.

The Union Government of South Africa will introduce a general immigration law this session, when it is hoped that the Transvaal policy of not permitting Asiatics to enter the country will be extended to the other parts of the Union.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

HOME AND COLONIAL LISTS.

No Peers Created.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The following is the Home New Year Honours List.

No Peers are created.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Mr. John Frederick Cheetham, M. P.

[Mr. John Frederick Cheetham, M. P., was born in 1835 and was educated at University College, London. He has always taken an interest in politics and since 1905 has been Liberal Member for Stalybridge, which borough he presented with a Jubilee Memorial Library in 1897.]

The Master of Elibank.

[Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, Master of Elibank, is the eldest son of the 10th Baron Elibank. Born in 1870, he was educated at Cheltenham and then became a Lieutenant in the Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry. In 1895, he contested the West Division of Edinburgh and later Peebles and Selkirk and a bye-election at York in 1900. From 1900 to 1905 he was Liberal member for Midlothian. Since 1906 he has been Liberal member for Peebles and Selkirk, and was made Comptroller of H. M's. Household and Scottish Liberal Whip in that year. Since 1909 he has been Under Secretary of State for India.]

Sir C. E. Schwann.

[Sir Charles Ernest Schwann, 1st Baronet, was born in 1844; educated at University College, London; he became successively Secretary, Treasurer and President, of the Manchester Liberal Association and later President of the Manchester Reform Club, and also the National Reform Union. He assisted in abolishing the paddy-tax in Ceylon.]

Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M. P.

[Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., was born in 1847 and was educated at King Edward VI. School, Bath. From 1895 to 1906 he was Liberal Member for Scarborough and takes a leading interest in English Nonconformity. Since 1906 he has been a member for the Osgoldcross Division of Yorkshire.]

Mr. William Abraham, M. P.

[Mr. William Abraham, M.P., was born 1842, the son of a miner. He was educated at the Carnarvon National School. He has been known as "Mabon" the miners' agent since 1873, and is President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. He is member for Glamorganshire (Rhonnda Valley.)]

TO BE BARONETS.

Mr. Godfrey Baring.

[Mr. Godfrey Baring, J. P., D. L., Liberal M. P. (Isle of Wight). He has been a member on many boards and is chairman of the Isle of Wight County Council.]

Mr. Arthur Lever.

[Mr. Arthur Levy Lever, who was Liberal M. P. for Harwich from 1906, is a member of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation.]

Mr. Charles Macara.

[Mr. Charles Wright Macara, J. P., Lancashire; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; Chairman of Committee of International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations since 1904; President, English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations since 1894.]

Mr. Prince Smith.

[A Yorkshire Manufacturer.]

Mr. Henry Waechter.

[A generous supporter of the Territorials]

Mr. William Younger.

[A generous supporter of consumption sanatoria.]

Mr. Robert Balfour, M. P.

[Robert Balfour, M.P. (L.) Partick Div. Lanarks, since 1906.]

Mr. Herbert Raphael, M. P.

[Herbert Henry Raphael, M.P. (L.) S. Derbyshire, since 1906 was a Member of the first London County Council, and for three years a Member of the London School Board; stood twice for Romford Div. of Essex, once for North St. Pancras, and once for South Derbyshire; practised at the Bar for some years, gave it up for public work; Governor of Guy's Hospital; J. P. Essex and Derbyshire.]

Mr. Charles Henry, M. P.

[Charles S. Henry, M.P. (L.) Wellington Division of Shropshire since 1906.]

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Twenty-five Knighthoods are created, the Premiers' list including :—

Mr. Herbert Bartlett.

[Herbert Folgestrom Bartlett, I.S.O.; Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies since 1903; son of G. T. Bartlett, Plymouth; born 1847.]

Mr. J. Bower.

Mr. Sidney Colvin.

[Sidney Colvin, M.A.; D. Litt. Hon. Oxon.: Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, since 1884; Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, the German Archæological Institute; Member of Council Hellenic Society, School of Athens, National Trust for places of Natural Beauty and Historic Interest, National Art Collections Fund; President, Vasari Society.]

Dr. Horatio Donkin.

[Horatio Bryan Donkin, M. D. Oxon., F.R.C.P. London; one of H.M. Commissioners of Prisons, Consulting Physician to Westminster Hospital.]

Dr. Frederick Eve.

[Frederick S. Eve, F. R.C. S. Eng.; Surgeon to the London Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital; Member of Council and of Court of Examiners, Roy. Coll. of Surgeons.]

Dr. David Ferrier.

[David Ferrier, M. A., M.D., L. L. D., F. R. C.P., F. R. S. Emeritus Professor of Neuropathology King's Coll., London; Consulting Physician to King's Coll. Hospital and to the National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic.]

Mr. G. L. Gomme.

[George Laurence Gomme, F. S. A.; Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, Fellow of the Anthropological Institute; formerly President and now Vice-President of the Folklore Society; Hon. Member of the Glasgow Archæological Society; author; formerly Statistical Officer and now Clerk to the London County Council; original founder and some time secretary of the Folklore Society.]

Dr. George Newman.

[Mr. George Newman, M. D., F. R. S., (Edinburgh); D. P. H. (Camb); Chief Medical Officer Board of Education since 1907. Educated at the University of Edinburgh; King's Coll., London. Senior Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Infective Diseases in King's Coll., London. Author of many works on Hygiene and Bacteriology.]

Dr. Joseph Redmond.

[Joseph Michael Redmond, M. D., F. R. C. P. L. R. C. S.; President, Royal College of Physicians, 1906, 1907-8; Physician to Mater Misericordiæ Hospital; Consulting Physician to Coombe Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, and to National Hospital; Vice-President, Royal College of Physicians, 1901-3; has been President, State Medicine Section, Royal Academy of Medicine; Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Ledwich School of Medicine, and Pathologist to the Coombe Hospital.]

Mr. Jesse Herbert.

[Liberal Organiser.]

Mr. Arthur Priestly, M. P.

[Arthur, Priestly, M.P. (R.) Grantham since 1900; J.P.; b. 1864; son of late Briggs Priestley. Contested Stamford Division three times.]

Mr. James Inglis.

[James Charles Inglis, General Manager and Consulting Engineer of Great Western Railway, and Engineer, Fishguard Harbour.]

Mr. Henry J. Wood.

[Henry J. Wood, Musician, Conductor Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, &c.]

Mr. Joseph Lyons.

[The caterer and a supporter of the Territorials]

Ladies Minto and Ampthill have been made Ladies of the Bedchamber,

Mr. Thomas Hilliogton has been created an Irish Privy Councillor.

Major Hannyngton has been made C. M. G. for his services in Somaliland.

Colonial Office List.

The Colonial Office List includes the following names :—

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in connection with the Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies.

Lord Robson, for services in connection with the Newfoundland Arbitration.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Lord Islington, the Governor of New Zealand.

Mr. Reginald Antrobus, the Crown Agent, for the Colonies.

Mr. Aylesworth, K. C., the Canadian member of the Newfoundland Fisheries Commission.

Mr. Henry Paul Harvey, Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Ernest W. Birch, the Resident at Perak

TO BE C. M. G.

Colonel F. W. Panzera, Commissioner of Bechuanaland.

Major O'Shee, for services on the Boundary Commissions in East Africa and Central Africa.

Mr. John Lewis, late of Ceylon.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Mr. Michael Obeyesekere.

Union of South Africa List.

The Union of South Africa List is as follows :—

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Fisher, the former Premier of Orangia.

TO BE BARONETS.

Dr. Jameson.

[Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, was Leader of the Jameson Raid in 1895; afterwards Prime Minister at the Cape when the Progressive Party was in power.]

Sir George Farrar.

[Sir George Farrar, is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal Colony, and Leader of the Opposition.]

Mr. David Graaf.

[Mr. David Graaf is a Member of the Cape Legislative Assembly.]

TO BE K. C. M. G

Mr. Frederick Moore, the ex-Premier of Natal.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.

[Sir James Percy Fitzpatrick, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Transvaal; author of several books on South Africa.]

Mr. De Waal.

Mr. E. P. Solomon.

Dr. Smartt.

[Dr. Smart was a Member of the Cape Colony Assembly, Opposition, and late Commissioner of Public Works, in Dr. Jameson's Government.]

Mr. Walton.

[Mr. Walton was Treasurer in Dr. Jameson's Government; now a Member of the Opposition.]

Mr. Abe Bailey.

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. Albert Browne.

TO BE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Mr. Beck.

Mr. Hyslop.

Dr. Hyslop.

Mr. Boeschoten, the Mayor of Pretoria.

King's Police Medals.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Ninety-four King's Police Medals have been awarded to members of all ranks in police forces, and fire brigades in Britain, India and the Colonies. Particulars of Distinguished Service and Gallantry were given in each case. India received 43 medals and the Colonies 13.

LATER.

The *Daily Chronicle*, says that the absence of Peers from the Honours' List is a surprise. It means that the creations have been postponed to the Coronation or reserved for an emergency when wholesale creations may be necessary. The Government will not oppose every amendment to the Parliament Bill, but it must be passed substantially unaltered. The crisis, however, is not likely to be reached before the Coronation, so possibly the absence of new Peers is due only to the first reason."

ELECTION PETITIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

A petition has been filed against the election for Hull Central of Sir Henry S. King, on grounds of alleged bribery.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" left for Bombay, at midnight on Sunday, with the English mails of December 23.

The P. and O. s.s. "Malwa" left at 1 a.m., this morning, with the English mails for Colombo and Australia.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Good Order Everywhere.

ALARMIST REPORTS EXPLAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that the President, on the occasion of the New Year, gave a reception to thousands of all classes. Perfect order prevails throughout Portugal.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long message from Lisbon saying that the confidence of the people in the Government, though not fanatical, is still great. No open movement is likely, and the reports circulated abroad possibly originated in the following facts:—During the strikes, the sailors who were required to do police duty, asked for an increase in wages, but the finances did permit of this. The Government made a counter proposal that they should receive a small reward and then go and proclaim the Republic in the Colonies. The majority of the men declined. The Government then issued a proclamation rewarding them for their services with four months' holiday on full pay, whereupon the men dispersed to their homes.

A Commission has been appointed to study the reorganisation of the fleet.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

Report about English Shipments.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Enquiries among the gunmakers of Birmingham tend to show that shipments to the Persian Gulf have practically stopped for some considerable time, at least as regards direct consignments.

A leading shipper reports that the Traffic was abruptly stopped a year ago, though there had been a slight revival in the last two months. The bulk of the trade is now done from Antwerp and Hamburg. Gunmakers complain that a special batch is kept on shipments to Muscat by the Indian Government, while foreign consignments are virtually left alone. The English trade has thus been diverted to the French.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A Semi-Official Review.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The semi-official *Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a review of the past year, says that one of the most striking features has been result of the efforts of the Russian and German monarchs and their chief councillors to reach an understanding on the general political relations of the two Powers, particularly on certain questions in the foreground.

The strengthening of the old, confidential, Russo-German relations must be regarded as a result of the Potsdam meeting.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

"Daily Mail" and Sir E. Holden's Letter.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Discussing Sir Edward Holden's letter with regard to the Japanese Tariff and the proposed loan, the *Daily Mail* financial article asks whether, because our goods are excluded from Japan, it is advisable to impose on ourselves a further loss by refusing a good investment.

That would be cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

INCIDENT AT TOULON.

French Sentries Shoot Russian Sailor.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Toulon that last night two sentries challenged two sailors of the Russian warship "Slava," who were approaching the cartridge factory of the arsenal.

As the sailors did not retire, the sentries fired, killing one.

LAST YEAR'S SAVINGS.

350 Millions.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The *Statist* announces that the savings of the nation amounted in 1910 to three hundred and fifty millions of which one hundred and sixty-five millions, were invested abroad.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURN

All Round Increases.

LONDON, JAN 2.

The revenue for the past quarter shows all round increases totalling £3,100,000. The nine months show an increase of £43,500,000 including £27,000,000 arrears from 1909-10. A substantial surplus is already assured.

AVIATION.

The Prize-Winners.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Sopwith has been declared a winner of the Baron de Forest prize, Tabuteau of the Continental Michelin prize and Colonel Cody of the British Michelin prize. Lieutenant Cammerman has won £1,000 prize for passenger flight, covering 237 Kilometres, and Mdlle Datrieux, the "Coupe Femina" with 167 kilometres.

INDIANS IN LONDON.

Sir H. Cotton and Bepin Chandra Pal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* announces that Sir Henry Cotton was the principal guest at New Year's reception of Indians and Anglo-Indians at the residence of Bepin Chandra Pal.

In reply to an address of welcome Sir Henry Cotton commented on the representative character of the gathering, members of all races and creeds were there. He urged the young men present to cultivate independence and manliness. They must not, however, express themselves too strongly or they would fall into the inevitable trouble, as the picture of their unfortunate friend, Savarkar, on the wall, reminded them. He hoped that the Hague Tribunal would restore him to France. Sir Henry Cotton, in conclusion, trusted that they all adhered to the ideal of India becoming again a self-governing country. The ideal was unattainable in a day but progress was being made notwithstanding terrible and repressive legislation.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Visit to Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, JAN. 2.

The German Crown Prince and staff left Agra by motor yesterday morning, arriving at Muttra at 12 o'clock at noon. The departure from Agra and arrival at Muttra were strictly private.

Among those assembled to greet the Crown Prince at the Collector's house, where His Imperial Highness is staying, were all the officers of the Royal Dragoons and Mr. and Mrs. Calnan. A well laid-out camp had been pitched round the house for the members of the staff. The Crown Prince and staff dined with the Officers of the Royal Dragoons.

This morning, the Crown Prince inspected the 1st Royal Dragoons. The weather was threatening, but fortunately kept fine. The ceremonial parade was very good and at the close, His Imperial Highness addressed the Regiment in a clear voice, distinctly heard by all ranks. He said he had been charged by the German Emperor to convey His Majesty's greetings to the Regiment, and expressed all the pleasure he himself derived from his visit, and his appreciation of the steadiness and fine turn-out of the Corps. In a few brief words, Colonel Makins thanked the Crown Prince for the honour he had conferred on the Corps by his visit, and requested him to convey to the German Emperor, who had ever taken the deepest interest in the Regiment ever since he had been appointed their Colonel-in-Chief, a message from all ranks, assuring the Emperor of the devotion and attachment of all ranks to His Majesty's person.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Sarala Devi's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

The All-India Ladies' Conference met here on Saturday. Her Highness the Begum of Janjira was elected President. The originator of the scheme, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhri, performed the duties of Honorary Secretary. Ladies' representing various Provinces were, present, and included the Rani of Partabgarh, the President of the Reception Committee, the Begum of Bhopal, the Rani of Vizianagram, the Rani of Kapurthala, the Begum of Cambay, Princess Limbin Miuthame. The total attendance was about seven hundred ladies.

Mrs. Chaudhri explained that the Bharat Shree Mahamandal or Women's Association is to form a common centre for women thinkers and women workers of every race and creed in India to associate themselves for the progress of humanity. Many of the ladies present delivered addresses and that of the Begum of Bhopal was loudly cheered. Several resolutions were adopted. Vizianagram Hall, in Muir Central College where the Conference was held, presented a magnificent spectacle with the glitter of silks and satins and the flash of priceless jewels.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 2.

The Punjab Industrial Conference will meet on 15th February when the buiness will include an opening speech by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Sub-Comittees will meet, and on the 18th the Conference will consider the recommendations passed by Sub-Committees. The Hon'ble Mr. Bovie, Financial Commissioner, will, as already wired, preside over the meetings, His Honour only making closing remarks. Besides some official experts, a number of non-officials engaged in industry, both Indian and Europeans, will take part in the Conference.

The Government will place before the Conference a series of questions which are to serve as a guide of deliberation of the Conference. The questions deal with the constitution and duties of the department of Industries Establishment, of Model Factories Exhibition, of improved appliances and machines, puclications of leaflets, encouragement of District Exhibitions, Establishment of trade schools, subjects which should be taught by them, desirability or otherwise of the Government, in the case of trades which cannot be easily taught in schools, giving money grants to factories on condition that apprentice be trained in them. These questions will not in the first instance be considered by the Conference as whole but divided among the Sub-Committees for consideration. Indeed the inauguration of a better system of Industrial education of artisans and handicraftsmen and teaching the trades of agricultural interest are among main objects of the conference which is designed on severely practical basis.

Mr. Justice Hartnoll, of the Chief Court, Rangoon, who went home on one month's leave on private urgent affairs in continuation of long vacation, is due back in Rangoon to-day.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Questions for Imminent Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The questions to be asked at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council are to-day published. They number 27 and occupy six pages of printed foolscap.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy draws attention to the contraction in the demand for Indian tanned goods, and silk, gold and silver art-ware owing to the duties imposed on these goods in America, Australia and Europe, and asks what steps the Government of India propose to take to protect Indian interests. He also asks for the publication of Mr. Cumming's report on technical and industrial instruction in Bengal, and inquires as to the probable progress with the Weinganga irrigation project in the Central Provinces, and suggests the introduction into India of a Government Manufacturing Department to pioneer the new industries as is done in Japan.

Mr. Madge asks a question, regarding the non-filling up of the vacancies in the enrolled list of the Finance Department reserved for members of the domiciled community, owing to the failure of a competent authority to make suitable recommendations.

Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of Partabgarh, draws attention to the cost of the Government grass farms, and urges the employment of contractors as being cheaper. He also suggests legislation to prevent minors from becoming Chelas in religious fraternities contrary to the wishes of their friends.

Mr. Monteath draws attention to the need for a shorter route to Bombay for the cotton, grain and seed traffic from the Aligarh, Chandausi and Muradabad districts and to the difficulties of blocking rates, the supply of rolling stock and the delays of waggons, and enquires whether the question of the extension of the Nagda-Muttra line to Aligarh is to be set aside and whether there is any objection to such an extension, other than that the East Indian Railway might ask for retaliatory measures.

Mr. Subba Rao asks for the production of the proposed Government contract with the South Indian Railway, and asks whether this contract contains clauses likely to cause serious injury to the District Boards in undertaking new lines and likely to retard further railway development in India.

Mr. Mudholkar asks four questions with various sub-questions; (1) drawing attention to misleading marks on various articles of foreign manufacture imported into India; (2) urging the formation, in each Province, of Advisory Boards to push industrial matters as recommended by the Madras Industrial Conference of 1908; (3) enquiring the progress made in the standardization of weights and measures; (4) asking why the Basin-Akola Railway, begun fourteen years ago, has not been completed; and, (5) advocating taking the main railway line through Amraoti.

LOWER CLASSES IN THE CENSUS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asks questions with numerous sub-questions; (1) criticising Mr. Gait's arrangements for classifying the lower classes of Hindus, and urging that the system previously in force be reverted to; (2) asking whether the Government has allowed its servants to be members and office-bearers of the Anglo-Indian Association with the limitation only, that they abstain from taking part in any political movement the Association may be engaged in, and enquiring whether a similar arrangement will be made in favour of other recognised political associations; (3) asking for the publication of Mr Gourlay's report on the Bettiah disturbances of 1908; (4) urging the appointment of committees to revise the Regulations for election to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils; (5) asking for a report on progress in action taken by the Government to give effect to the often recommended proposals for reducing railway rates to help local industries; (6) asking the Government to report progress on the scheme put forward by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey for an Agricultural Bank in Bombay; (7) asking particulars of any proposed amendment of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act; (8) asking the position regarding the proposed Technological Institute Cawnpore and for the Government of India's help towards the same; (9) asking particulars of the recent frontier raids, with the nationality of the sufferers; (10) Asking particulars of the Hindu-Mussalman riots in Peshawar and the incidence of the cost of the Punitive Police there; (11) asking whether the "Afghan" vernacular newspaper in Peshawar is subsidised, and whether it has published articles calculated to inflame race hatred; (12) asking what steps have been taken to enforce the circular order by the Divisional Commander, Supply and Transport Corps, Lahore, published in the "Tribune" of September 24 last.

THE UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

The attendance at the Exhibition still continues high, the average of yesterday and the day before being twenty-five thousand. The secretaries and officials of Municipalities and District Boards are visiting the Exhibition for instruction in the various municipal, hygienic, and medical courts.

Rehearsals for the Grand Oriental pageants are now in full swing. Flights by the aeroplanes continue, the biplane reaching high altitudes.

Mr. Ishmat-Ullah of Lahore drew a big audience yesterday. He is known as the strong man of India. Among the feats, which he performed, were the stopping of two motor-cars, allowing the hammering of a red-hot iron bar on an anvil, weighing several maunds, on his chest, and allowing two cars, with fifteen men on each to pass over his chest and thighs.

It was reported to the Stepney Borough Council in mail week that the Queen had presented to the Borough Museum, Whitechapel, models of conveyances used in Colonial transport. In 1907 Queen Mary presented to the same institution some Italian figures.

Colonel Largeau, the newly-appointed French Commander in the Wadai, expresses the conviction that the French can without danger colonise Central Africa, as there is no likelihood of a fanatical Pan-Islamic revival.

The Spanish Ministry has accepted the Republican proposal to debate the trial of Ferrer in the Cortes. The Republicans intend to charge Senor Maura and Senor La Cierva with judicial murder.

ACTIVITY in the export of tea is proved by the fact that during November nearly 193½ millions pounds were shipped from Indian ports, as against 186¾ millions in the corresponding month of 1909.

ON SETTLING DOWN AT HOME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MOST people of the West, on reaching a certain stage of their service in the East, begin to make plans for settling down at Home and it all seems so simple at a distance of many miles and perhaps of time too, and then one day we find ourselves suddenly confronted with what is to many of us the most difficult undertaking in our lives. House hunting, we think, now made us easy, will be one of the pleasures of settling down, but how different it all is when the time comes to begin it. How often it ends in failure and in not getting what we like we are forced to like what we get. There are many who, having spent their lives in exile in the East, are now going about like wandering spirits, never settling down, ever restlessly harkening to the "call of the East." There is one thing in particular which the man from the East is slow to grasp and it is that the climate at Home will in many places be kind to him and nurture him, while in other places it will take him in its deadly grasp and torture him. Climatically our native land does not necessarily give the returning exile a kindly welcome. Those who, having spent most of their lives in the East, are so ignorant as to settle in the cold damp clay, curse the climate generally, but it is the soil not the climate which is inimical to them. The man designated by the absurd name of Anglo-Indian and which for want of a better one we will use, can thrive at the lowest levels on gravel but not on the highest on a clay soil. None can escape the effects of living on clay, go through all the clay districts of England, it is the same everywhere, a crippled old age. There is no survival of the fittest here, for they are all seized in the end. At sixty years of age, if not before, rheumatism begins to make its mark upon those even who are the descendants of hundreds of years of clay dwellers. The clay searches the new-comer from the East to find some remnant of the old malaria to foster it and cultivate it. I recently met an exceptionally robust looking man who astonished me when he told me of forty years in India, but much greater was my astonishment when he told me where he was residing, for it was in a very low-lying district, near a river, a place, enveloped from November to March in cold mists and damp winter fogs. But when he explained that he lived on gravel with gravel all around for some miles, I marvelled no more. As much to be avoided as the clay is the "mild climate" place, usually most depressing and enervating. The Anglo-Indian usually makes for it and, losing all energy in it, is incapable of leaving. A very few years ago a military man who had good cause to dread the English winter came Home to settle. His doctor advised Torquay or the Cornish Riviera. He chose the former with the result to use his own words he spent the most miserable winter of his life. "My backbone," he said, "was like a stick of rhubarb." When I told him to go and try the top of the Cotswolds, he turned from me with a scowl, but he went there all the same and now he tells me that far from dreading the winter at Home, he looks forward to it. In short, the dry bracing air of the hills made life a pleasure and the warm inervating climate of the "health resort" had just the opposite effect. But, as in India, so in England, abiding places in the hills are often remote from railways and it takes many advantages to make up for the disadvantage of living many miles from a railway station, not even the possession of a motor-car, although at one time many people thought it would, as it was also imagined that the introduction of motor-cars would run up-country rents. It has had the opposite effect for it has not increased the letting value of any places and in the case of houses near the road, the dust nuisance has rendered them uninhabitable and therefore unlettable. When the new Road Board does eventually get all the main roads tarred it will only mitigate the evil in a small degree. If one does not look for rural pleasures the most simple solution of the problem of settling is to go to London or thereabouts. See the young Indians who come there to study, how fit they look. It is extraordinary that so many who have lived the free and open life of India appear quite content to settle down in some monotonous row of houses in one of those haunts, upon which the London papers daily report under the heading of "Health Resorts"! These the daily round seldom changes; it is club in the morning, club in the afternoon and club till dinner. A truly miserable existence for many who endeavour in vain to break away from it and make for an open country life. There is a great dearth of houses of moderate size in the country, but they are steadily increasing in number. If shortage of convenient houses is a difficulty, it is easily overcome by building. Every one builds [now, high and low, rich and poor; none of them fools. Buy a small place or cottage with "beginnings" about it and add to it according to few requirements and the elasticity of your purse. If as the saying goes "Fools build houses for wise man to live in, then the fool becomes a wise man when he lives in the house he built. To buy a small house in this way has many advantages; one is more likely to get the site and the neighbourhood one wants and also be enabled to plan the house according to requirements. If the capital is not forthcoming for a large initial outlay, the additions can be made gradually, say annually. These would be "beginnings" in the way of trees, shrubs and hedges which it would take many years to produce; architects fees would be avoided for any local mason-builder is capable of adding a couple of rooms, at a time to a house without the aid of an architect and last but not least one is on the spot to supervise the building which is most necessary even when an architect is employed. A motor-car is, of course, an absolute necessity in the country; one could not very easily return half the calls paid with a car for people now call from great distances, in the country. The car brings everything to hand shops, tennis, garden parties, dances, meets of the hounds and the station with a fast train to London. A motor car should not be looked upon as an expensive luxury. It is a necessity for country residents and not necessarily an expensive one I bought my car, a four seater, second hand from a "reliable" dealer for £85. It had no hood the best and latest pattern cost use £14. As I know what every throb or sound of any engine means, I can make a gallon of petrol take me thirty miles. I live in a hilly district, but have not as far come across the hill my car cannot negotiate, carrying four people. The reason for the low prices of second hand cars is that the dealers are practically forced to accept them in part payment for new cars and are glad to get them off their hands for little more than they allowed on them. But he save you deal with an honest man. I luckily found one. One should first procure a car as with it house hunting may after all have some pleasures.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Police "Bandobust."

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, has this year issued orders about the Police "Bundobust" during the Mohurrum with his characteristic promptitude, and the police guard is located from last night, the first date of Mohurrum, in quarters where it is essential to preserve peace and order during the ten days and nights. About 300 policemen with a proportionate number of European officers marched off at 8 o'clock last night from the Police Head-Quarters to the Mahomedan localities in the native town. These men are distributed in a requisite number at the crossings and pricipal junctions of the streets leading to the Bara Imam and Doctor Street, a very strong guard being at the Nall Bazar Chowki, the usual number being at Sulliman Chowki at the entrance of the Doctor Street, where the Borah Masjid is situated. The Police have orders to stop "tolliwallas" or any Mohurrum procession entering the forbidden streets and localities.

INDIAN BANK LTD., MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

The gross profits of the Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, for the year ending December 31, amounted to Rs. 1,88,668-12-8. The net profit for the year amounted to Rs. 83,787-5-6. Adding to this balance, the balance of Rs. 1,836-14-11, from last year's balance sheet, the total amount came to Rs. 85,624-4-5, out of which Rs. 27,500 was declared as the ad-interim dividend for the first half-year ended 30th June, and the balance of Rs. 58,124-4-5 6 is available for disposal.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD, Chief of the Army Staff, on Wednesday, presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs an elaborate statement showing the unpreparedness of the United States against foreign attack. He urged the need of more artillery and field-guns, a greater stock of munitions of war, and the expansion of the standing army from the present figure of 80,000 to 100,000 men. Major-General Wood spoke on the lines of the confidential report sent to the House by Mr. Dickinson, Secretary of State for War, in obedience to a resolution passed last session, and which is said to indicate a condition of inadequacy undreamed of by the public generally. According to a report, for which Mr. Dickinson, the Secretary of State for War, and General Wood, the Chief of the General Army Staff, are responsible, the United States is in a serious condition of unpreparedness for war. Mr. Dickinson points out that the army is numerically very small, and the fortifications weak, and asks for a Council Defence of National to remedy the alleged weaknesses. This report was sent to the House of Representatives as a "secret document," and created somewhat of a scare at the Capital, where the nature of its contents soon leaked out. After a Conference the document was returned to the War-Department on the ground that the House could not receive a secret report. General Wood appeared before the House Committee on military affairs and confirmed the sensational statements in the suppressed report. He discussed the whole subject of national defence, and laid particular emphasis on the possibility of an attack from the Orient. He did not express any alarmist views as to the danger of any immediate invasion, but talked confidentially of the need that Congress, as a prudent and effective act, should take immediate action to guard against any possible trouble from Japan or China. "The figures in the report show that we need 450,000 men to defend either coast," said Representative McLachlan; "it will be further shown that we could only muster about 114,000 men, including the regular army and militia. The Japanese to-day know the contour of our Western coast better than the Americans. Japanese are now employed as ranchmen out West. They spend Sundays sketching the country, its railroads, and its approaches. The country is entitled to know the real state of our national defence." "A foreign country could land 200,000 troops on the Pacific coast in thirty days, and the only intimation of trouble would be the destruction of the mountain passes, thus preventing communication with the East. In the three States west of the Rocky Mountains—California, Oregon, and Washington—we have 3,000 regular troops and 5,000 State militiamen. The best military authorities say that it would take years to dislodge foreign troops if they ever secured a foothold under these conditions, and it would cost us a billion dollars."

Other representatives who discussed the report described it as alarmist and sensational, but most of the leading papers publish its conclusions.

COLONIAL AVIATION.

The French Minister of War, in a statement printed and distributed explains that the sum of £16,000, asked for by the Government for aviation in the colonies, was particularly intended for French West Africa. This colony, says the circular, offers to share in the expenses and the offer should be accepted. The amount is to be renewed each year. The first credits are to be applied to the purchase of aeroplanes. The War Ministry says that this purchase is very urgent, as the machines ought to be on the spot at the end of January, if any practical experiments must be made next year. These experiments must be made in the colony itself, so as to show exactly what kind of machines are most suitable. The proposal is to make a beginning with a flotilla of seven aeroplanes, and to build the necessary sheds and establish stations. The Government has the intention of making a similar proposal for the French colonies in the Far East.

GERMAN COUNT'S ARREST.

Count Giesbert Wolff-Metternich, a personage equally well known in sporting circles and in the theatrical world, nephew of the German Ambassador in London, was arrested in Vienna, on Wednesday evening, and conveyed to prison. The Berlin Court of Justice sent to Vienna a demand for his extradition, based on a charge lodged against the count of having been guilty of cheating at cards in London. The affair, which is causing a considerable sensation as Count Giesbert Metternich married a very popular and gifted actress, Fraulein Claire Wallentin, only some weeks ago, is connected with his last sojourn in London, where he held a position as a bank clerk. Count Giesbert Metternich became acquainted with several gentlemen in London, two of whom were known under titles, and a third was a Prussian officer. The latter gave information to the authorities against the count, accusing him of cheating at play. The English authorities informed the Berlin Court of Justice of the affair, as the count is a German subject, and the Berlin Court initiated the proceedings here which resulted in the count's arrest. Count Giesbert Metternich, who was subjected to an interrogation, denies the accusation most resolutely and states that while playing at cards with the persons in question he lost large sums himself. During the last few weeks the prisoner, who lived on the earliest possible extradition to Berlin, was employed as a voluntary assistant in automobile factory here. His solicitor is endeavouring to obtain his release.

It is stated in the Berlin Press that Count Giesbert Wolff-Metternich, who is in custody at Vienna, was arrested there at the instance of the Berlin police, who charge him with being a professional gamester. Profuse details of the case are also printed. According to these, a Lieutenant Backhaus, of a regiment of Field Artillery, stationed at Metz while crossing to England, made the acquaintance on the steamer of a man styling himself Captain Chevalier—, who volunteered to show him round London, where he introduced him to the count and to a certain baron. On the third evening of his fellowship with the party a dinner was given in the hotel in the lieutenant's honour, and was followed by rouge et noir, at which he at first won, but ultimately lost £700. The stakes had been represented by matches. He had not the money available, but the count at once offered to advance it to him in the form of a cheque. By the time, however, that demands for payment began to reach him, the lieutenant had convinced himself that he had been a victim, and lodged an information. It is said that one man has been arrested in London, and that the baron, whose proper name is Julius Steinmann, is under lock and key here. The "Berliner Tageblatt" brings the arrest of the count into connection with that of the soldiesnt Marquis de la Rame, who is awaiting trial here, and states that all the persons concerned in the affair are members of an international gang, which was headed by an exshop assistant. It states, further, that the alleged card-sharping took place in Berlin, and that the lieutenant's debt was £4,000.

HERTS YEOMANRY.

Over 200 officers and men were present at the first annual dinner of the Herts Yeomanry, on Tuesday evening. The Venetian Room of the Holborn Restaurant was a bright blaze of scarlet, all the men being in uniform. Colonel the Earl of Essex, A.D.C., presided. Colonel Foote, in proposing the toast of the "Regiment and the Colonel," congratulated the regiment on being up to full strength, remarking that they were one of the few regiments in the country who could say so. They were one of the oldest Yeomanry regiments in the country, and it would be well for the younger soldiers to look back into its history, for it was that looking back that was the best thing to rouse that esprit de corps in a regiment which made for efficiency and good fellowship. And it was esprit de corps that led men up to the guns in time of war. The regiment did great things in South Africa, and that was another thing for the younger men to remember. He was sure they would all join him in congratulating their colonel on his recovery from a serious operation, and also on the honour which had been conferred upon him by his being appointed one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp. Colonel the Earl of Essex, in reply, thanked the regiment for their congratulations on his recovery, and the honour that had been done him, and said that it was an honour to the regiment, for he was perfectly convinced that if the regiment had not been in the efficient state it was he would never have been appointed aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King. He congratulated Colonel Foote on the success of the Herts Territorial Artillery in winning the King's Cup at Okehampton—and he thought that the Herts Yeomanry deserved a little patting on the back for having won the Hythe Cup. It reflected great credit on the men who formed the team, but the great-

est credit, perhaps, was due to Major Nicholls, who was not only a splendid shot himself, but seemed to possess the knack of imparting his skill to those he instructed.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

With a view to the encouragement of miniature rifle shooting among rifle clubs during the winter months, the Council of the National Rifle Association have decided to institute monthly club competitions during December, January, February and March. These competitions will be open to one team of eight from any rifle club affiliated to the National Rifle Association or any club [illegible] the council. The conditions are a ruban per month from affiliated clubs other clubs distance 25 yards double decimal; number at each target); rifle taking 22 [illegible] tion, standing, kneel monthly prizes will b three other prizes made of the entrance-fee. In Erkington and Co. have p £15, and twenty-four si ve value awarded to the club whose teams t ted monthly scores m highest aggre The cup and eight to the club making the highest ons to the next two highest shoot for more than one club, ing a club may vary from will be published monthly

NEWS LATER THAN [illegible]

The following [illegible] Australian [illegible] Mail :—

H[illegible]ON.

[illegible]ulars.

[illegible]OMAN ARRESTED.

London, Dec. 19.

[illegible] Russians, except the woman [illegible]elinska, [illegible]n connection with the [illegible] sensational burglary [illegible] jeweller's shop in H[illegible]oundsditch on Friday, have been released.

The affair has caused consternation in London. One newspaper suggests the arming of the police on the ground that as the guardians of property they represent now helpless targets for burglars' shots.

The police have ascertained that Goldstein, alias Levi, who was found dying from a wound after the affray, rented the house at Houndsditch adjoining the jeweller's shop. The burglars, in their encounter with the police, handled automatic pistols, which are far deadlier than the ordinary revolver. Arms, ammunition and Nihilist literature were found in Goldstein's domicile.

The Russian woman, who disappeared when Goldstein was brought to her house urged Selinska to burn all the documents on the premises and Selinska obeyed her.

Selinska declines to make a statement to the police. She remarked yesterday through an interpreter: "Those who have done wrong will get me out of this. Otherwise I won't say who they are. I will put up with all."

An eye-witness of the desperate affray states that one of the assassins fired four shots at a policeman until the latter fell.

Another woman was arrested in connection with the affray yesterday.

The newspapers pay splendid tributes to the three murdered policemen for their inflexible courage in endeavouring to enter the shop after the first shots had been fired. The honest enforcement of the Aliens Act is demanded.

The "Times" remarks:—"The unarmed condition of the police will immediately impress itself upon the public who were excited, grieved, and indignant at such a murderous outrage being perpetrated in the heart of London. The regular criminal has no grudge against the police who are regarded as only doing their duty in a fair match with nimbleness, whereas a savage delight in taking life marks the modern Continental anarchist criminal."

The blowpipes abandoned by the burglars in the jeweller's shop are similar to those used in connection with the burglary perpetrated at Messrs. Wright and Hodkiss's premises in Birmingham some time ago.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Berlin, Dec. 19.

Under the new Constitution the laws for Alsace-Lorraine will from December 1, 1912, emanate only from the Kaiser with the consent of the two Chambers of the Reichsland. Thus the Reichstage will be unable to legislate for the Reichsland. The latter will not be granted a place in Imperial legislation, and its Government will not send to the Federal Council representatives entitled to speak or vote. It is argued that the granting of votes to Alsace-Lorraine in the Federal Council is undesirable, as it would raise the question of a redistribution of power among the States. The Upper House of the Reichsland will consist of 36 members, 18 of whom will be ex-officio, while the Lower House will consist of 60 members.

Sunday Labour.

Melbourne, Dec. 19.

An interesting prosecution under the provisions of an Act passed in the reign of Charles the Second in relation to Sunday labour was heard in the District Court to-day, when the driver and the owner of a lorry were charged with having carried on their ordinary calling of carriers on the Lord's day.

Evidence was given that a petition had been lodged with the Premier by members of the Master Carriers' Association emphatically protesting against the removal of luggage from the wharves on Sundays. Cabs were allowed to take all personal baggage, and more than that they held was unnecessary.

On behalf of the defendants it was stated that sometimes the removal of luggage on Sundays was a necessity if passengers wished to catch early trains for the country on Monday morning. He instanced the case of a well-known Presbyterian minister who insisted on having his luggage removed on a Sunday.

The Chairman said that the Bench felt that it was a matter that the Legislature could determine much more satisfactorily than themselves, and a majority had decided to dismiss the case.

Gold Stealing at Kalgoorlie.

Kalgoorlie, Dec. 19.

Peter Moratti and Joe Capelli, two Italians were charged before Mr Walter, R M, in the Police Court to-day, with having on December 15, had in their possession on certain premises, of which they were the occupiers, gold reasonably suspected of having been stolen.

Moratti pleaded guilty, at the close of the case for the prosecution the other accused gave evidence denying any knowledge of the ore.

Moratti said that he worked in the Great Boulder mine, where he got the ore from time to time and secreted it in receptacles produced in Court.

Mr. Walter said that he did not think that the evidence of occupancy of the premises on the part of Capelli was sufficient. Capelli was discharged and Moratti was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Osborne Case.

London, Dec. 19.

The Labour Party is disappointed with the decision of the Government to postpone until 1912, the proposed legislation for the reversal of the Osborne judgment. The Party will proceed with its own Bill at the earliest possible moment, and if the second reading of the measure be carried it will insist upon facilities for passing it through the remaining stages. The party threatens that if the necessary facilities are refused it will withhold its support from the Budget.

Gales and Floods.

London, Dec. 19.

The damage caused by the gales and floods at Ilfracombe amounts to £15,000. At Newport a dam burst and flooded the new dock works. The lighthouse at Portheawl, the Chepstow-Port Skewett railway, portion of the Taunton-Minehead railway, and the new bridge over the Dee River at Llangollen were demolished.

Motherland and Colonies.

REMARKS BY THE "TIMES."

London, Dec. 19.

The "Times" in an article on the forthcoming Imperial Conference, state: "Australia properly wishes to press the principle of international arbitration and the terms of the Declaration of London, and on both questions she will find Canada supporting her. They indicated the immediate necessity for divising means whereby the opinion of the dominions may make itself felt. In conducting Imperial relations with foreign Powers the voice must be the Empire and not Great Britain's alone. New Zealand urges the creation of an Imperial Council, but everything depends upon the form of that Council, and it is doubtful that a council, even with purely advisory powers, would prove in consonance with Australian and Canadian ideas. The need is not for deliberation by a central authority, which would seem in some sense to impair the autonomy of the existing Cabinets, but rather for machinery, securing a thorough and rapid personal exchange of views."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

[illegible]SION IN THE NORTH SEA.

Exciting Scenes on Sinking Ship.

The Great Central Railway Company's steamer Blackburn sank of the Norfolk coast early in December, after collision—in the darkness of the early morning hours—with the London steamer Rook. The Blackburn's crew of twenty-eight and her thirty passengers—transmigrants proceeding to the Continent—were all saved, but the Rook lost her second mate, James Mildren, aged fifty, or Newlyn, Cornwall, who was killed through the explosion of a steam pipe. The Rook was towed into Yarmouth Roads by the steamer Princess Olga, badly damaged. The Blackburn, a steel vessel of 1,634 tons gross, was only completed in September last, and was making her fifth voyage from Grimsby to Antwerp. Her last fateful voyage was thus described to me by Walter Dixon, the mate, who was landed at Yarmouth.

The collision occurred about three in the morning, when we were off Sheringham. I was on duty on the bridge, and saw a steamer with her lights obscured as though by smoke blown athwart the lanterns. From the funnel she seemed to be approaching us bow on, and although our helm was put over we came together with a terrible shock. We were struck amidships, and at once water began to pour in, for we were badly hit below the waterline. Quickly Captain Morris was on deck issuing his commands coolly and with decision, and the engine-room staff, with the stokers, rushed up from below, stating that we were filling fast. So fast did the water rise that in a few minutes it had reached the dynamos, and the terrors of the situation were increased by the sudden extinguishing of the electric lights.

The passengers running from their bunks half dressed. They moaned in their distress, and piteously prayed for help. Working in the pitch darkness we swung out and lowered the three boats. The stewardess was the only woman aboard, and she had her hands crippled with rheumatism, so, holding her, I clambered down into the first boat. Seeing us go down to the boat the passengers swarmed forward in a jostling mob. They caught the davit tackle and slid down any rope available to the boats rising upon the lift of the waves. My boat was crowded in a very few seconds. I ordered the men of the crew who had got into my boat to push off, and we lay to upon our oars within sight of the Blackburn. Away across the sea we saw the side lights of a passing ship, and I passed word to the skipper that I would make for her and get picked up. My men gave way at the oars and soon—about twenty minutes after the collision had occurred, I suppose—the Blackburn was lost to us in the darkness. We were picked up by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's steamer Aire, and taken on board, but afterwards transferred to our boat and towed behind a steam drifter into Yarmouth. On the way we passed the Rook, which was in difficulties, and also being towed to Yarmouth. Of the other two boats one was picked up by the sailing ship Geraldine, of Guernsey, and taken to the Humber. Her occupants were subsequently transferred to a tug and taken to Grimsby. The third boat, containing Captain Morris and several members of the crew, was picked up by the Gools steamer Africa, the men being landed at Grimsby. Captain Morris saw his vessel founder before he left her.

The Rook is a [illegible] small coasting steamer of 370 tons, owned by Mr. John Carter.

THE DOCTOR'S DUTY.

Should he Attend Patients who cannot Pay?

Should the doctor go to a case when he knows that there is no chance of his everbeing paid? This question has been raised by a reader of the 'Daily Mirror.'

"There is no rule of the general Medical Council," one authority stated. "The opinion of the general public is extremely illogical, for the general feeling is that the doctor should go. But why on earth should he be expected to go? A butcher or a baker is not expected to give meat or bread to any starving person who comes in and says, 'I must have food, or I shall die.'

"It is more certain that a starving person will die if he does not have food than that a sick person will die if he does not have a doctor. But if the doctor does refuse, the fact gets all over the neighbourhood, and it does him a great deal of harm.

"Remember, there is always the rate-subsidized parish doctor is under any moral obligation to attend a person whom he knows will not pay him."

"That every doctor does not agree with this," said another medical man, "is shown by the action of a well-known Harley-street surgeon who was going along a London street when he saw a horse down. He pushed through the crowd, looked at the horse, decided that an immediate operation was necessary to save its life, performed it there and then, and then went his way.

"No one recognised him but myself, and I am sure he neither asked nor got a fee, though the patient was only an animal."

As a matter of fact, nineteen doctors out of twenty go when called, even in the depths of a snowy night, though they know they will never get paid.

BEDOUIN REVOLT IN PALESTINE.

An Englishman who was an eye-witness of the revolt of the Bedouin at Kerak says that several companies of Turkish regulars with field guns were distributed among various tribes in the country to the east of the Jordan in order to effect the disarmament of the Bedouin.

The action of the authorities was resented by the tribesmen who were led by Mejilli, the chieftain of Kirak, whose father held the canton of Tristram until it was ransomed in 1873. The Bedouin arranged a plan of resistance by force, and at a preconcerted signal attacked the troops simultaneously at various points, annihilating them and capturing sixteen guns.

The rebels then delivered an assault upon the town of Kerak, massacring the Gogernment officials, including the Mutessarif and their families, and the looting and burning the residence of the Governor and the schools.

It is stated that the Christian inhabitants and the edifices were spared, but a party of eight American tourists who were camped at Kerak, on their way to Petrae, when the Bedouin revolted, had an unpleasant experience, being robbed of all their money. They have since returned safely to Jerusalem.

The Turkish garrison of Kerak, consisting of one battalion, is besieged in the castle, where it is and awaiting the arrival of a relief force from Damascus.

Sixteen battalions of Redifs at Adana have been ordered to Kerak, in consequence of the Bedouin disturbances there. Precise details are lacking, though the serious nature of the movement is obvious from the important military measures taken.

[illegible]TION PARADE.

[illegible]emorate the Proclamation Day, a parade [illegible]ld by the Bombay Garrison yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, when the Royal Garrison Artillery and the first battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment paraded on the British Infantry Parade Ground under the command of the senior officer. After the parade was over, a "feu-de-joie" was fired by the troops. The 96th Berars Infantry and 104 Wellesley's Rifles paraded on their respective parade grounds at the same hour.

POONA,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 2.

The Proclamation Parade took place this morning on the General Parade Ground before a very large gathering of people. Troops were drawn up in a line facing East with a Battery of Artillery on the right and on the arrival of General Alderson and staff it opened proceedings with a salute of 31 guns. This was followed at intervals with a feu de joice by Infantry, who then formed into column and headed by the Mounted Infantry marched past.

During this Parade General Alderson presented the Order of the C.B. to Major-General Mackenzie Kennedy, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, and good conduct medals to Q. M. Sergt. Stephens, Or. Sergt. Whiting, Sergt. Rettmann, Sergt. Alder, Pte. Salmon of the Lincolnshire Regt. and two men of the 127th Baluchi Light Infantry. At the conclusion of the Parade Mrs. Alderson presented colours to the newly organized Corps of Boy Scouts and in doing so addressed a few words of encouragement to the Boys, who were drawn up facing the saluting base.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The annual New Year's parade was held this morning, His Excellency Lord Hardinge taking the salute, the Commander-in-Chief and an immense gathering being present.

Some six thousand troops marched under Brigadier-General Fanshawe, including a Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Apostolides comprising the 74th Battery, R. F.A., the Calcutta Light Horse, the Governor-General's Bodyguard and the 16th Cavalry. The Naval and Military Brigade, Lieutenant Constable R. N. Commanding composed of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and the Cossipur Artillery Volunteers, and also two Infantry Brigades, the first brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Glover, comprising the 3rd Middlesex Regiment, the 1st Calcutta Volunteers and the 2nd Calcutta Volunteers. The 2nd Brigade was commanded by Lt.-Col. O'Bryen and comprised the 87th Punjabis, the Second Rifle Brigade and the Boy Scouts. The last-named corps cheered as they passed the saluting point.

NANDOL.

NANDOL, Jan. 2.

The New Year Day Parade was held this morning, under the orders of His Highness, who was attended by a distinguished gathering. A salute of 31 guns was fired with three "feus-de-joie." Three hearty cheers were given for His Majesty, and sweetmeats were distributed to the troops. All then adjourned to the Palace, where refreshments were served, and their Most Gracious Majesties' health was proposed in most cordially loyal terms by His Highness, who is to give a grand banquet in the evening.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Jan. 2.

Over 5,000 troops of all arms took part in the parade this morning. About 20,000 spectators were out to witness the parade. The salute was taken by Col. Daly, the British Resident.

RANGOON.

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

This morning, at 7-45, the troops in Garrison, including the Volunteers, paraded on the Brigade Parade ground to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of assumption of the title of Empress of India by the late Queen Victoria. The usual salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery.

SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 2.

The Proclamation Parade was held this morning on the Secunderabad parade ground under Lieut General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B. and witnessed by a number of spectators. The Resident and staff were on the ground at 8 a.m. at which hour the flag was hoisted and royal salute of 31 guns was fired and a "feu de joie" by the troops. After this Sir James Wolfe Murray led the cheering. The parade was finished at 9-30.

DR. COOK'S CONFESSION.

Loneliness in the Arctic.

A brief summary which has been issued of the forthcoming publication in "Hampton's Magazine" of Dr. Cook's new story of his Polar experiences, indicates that the arctic wanderer intends to try to regain the respect of the world. The explorer says he intends laying everything bare, and will present a psychological examination of himself.

"Did I get to the North Pole?" he writes. "Perhaps I made a mistake in thinking that I did. Perhaps I did not make a mistake. After mature thought, I confess I do not know absolutely whether I reached the Pole or not. This may come as an amazing statement, but I am willing to startle the world, if, by so doing, I can get an opportunity to present my case.

"By my case, I mean not my case as a geographical discoverer, but my case as a man. Much as the attainment of the North Pole once meant to me, the sympathy and confidence of my fellow-men mean more. Fully, freely, and frankly I shall tell you everything, and leave the decision with you. If after reading my story you say 'Cook is sincere and honest; half crazed by months of isolation and hunger, he believed that he reached the Pole; he is not a faker,' then I shall be satisfied. I have been called the greatest liar in the world, the most monumental imposter in history. I believe that in a very undesirable way I stand unique, the object of such suspicion and vituperation as have assailed few men."

CONVINCED HIMSELF.

It was this realisation, says Dr. Cook, that set him to work on his story. After saying he was half mad from privation and loneliness in the Polar regions, he declares he convinced himself at the time that he really had attained the goal of his ambition. He insists that he did not appreciate the tremendous popular interest in such a feat, and was overwhelmed and bewildered by the attention he found concentrated upon himself from the landed at Copenhagen.

At the time, he declares, he believed his own story. Now, in the light of reflection, he is not so positive. It would be impossible, he says, for any man to assert positively that he had reached the spot where all meridians meet. In the two years of his quest, he continues, he endured hunger and privation that would have unbalanced the mind of any man. He characterises the region he was exploring as a region of insanity, where one could not believe the evidence gathered by one's own eyes—hence his declaration that it would be impossible for any one to demonstrate beyond question that he had been to the North Pole.

He had always looked upon the discovery of the Pole as an achievement for his own personal satisfaction, for the satisfaction of a desire that was greater than any other factor in his life. He could not understand the sensation that the story of his discovery created in every country. He had not reasoned that it would interest the world to such an extent. He was bewildered and amazed. Event followed each other with such rapidity that he could scarcely keep track of them.

Among the facts brought out in the narrative is that all the time he was missing Dr. Cook did not wear a disguise, and never took unusual precautions to conceal his identity. Part of the time his wife has been with him, and part of the time his children. The children are now at a retreat in France, and Dr. and Mrs. Cook are in Europe. Most of the time he has been in London. He went among Americans with the utmost freedom, he says, and at times registered under his own name. Yet, despite the wide publicity given to his photograph, few guessed his identity. And, even those who did guess it were turned away with ease, by the remark he used every time any one said he looked like Dr. Cook: "Why, yes; I have been told that before."

ABOUT THE ELECTION.

Week End Parliamentarians.

When the recently published particulars concerning the cost of the January and February election of 1910 are examined it is found that a number of worthy gentlemen elected thereat enjoyed the felicity of writing M. P. after their names at an expenditure that averages about £100 a week. Whether the game was worth the candle need not be dwelt upon, but in the event of there being an isolated instance or two of members who feel slightly aggrieved that they should have been put to so much expense for so short a period of Parliamentary experience it may be pointed out that things might easily have been worse. In their own brief span of political life, for example, they witnessed the Solicitor-General, Sir John Simon, and Mr. Russell Rea elected to a Parliament that had about a week of existence left to it, and even greater hardships have been experienced by politicians of the past.

The sad fate that attended Mr. H. F. Compton in 1905 will immediately be recalled while the happier destiny awaiting Mr. J. S. Fletcher will not have slipped the memory. Mr. Compton's strange vicissitudes it may be mentioned had their origin in the elevation to the Upper House of the then sitting member for the New Forest Division of Hampshire, the present Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, which necessitated a by-election. This contest was duly won by Mr. Compton on December 7, 1905, by a majority of 199, but before he could take his seat in the House Parliament, then prorogued, dissolved, with the result that when, in the following January, the new member again appealed to the electorate, it reversed its previous decision, and the defeated of December found himself the elected of January by a majority of 48.

A SHORT LIFE.

Mr. Fletcher's experience in Hampstead was very similar to that of Mr. Compton, but had a happier ending. Elected on October 26, 1905, on Mr. Milvain being appointed Judge-Advocate-General Mr. Fletcher was for seventy-four days a Member of Parliament who had no opportunity of reclining on the green benches owing to the High Court being in recess, but the success that attended him in October was repeated eighty-three days later, and the truth of the adage that everything comes to him who waits was once more demonstrated.

When Lord Claud Hamilton was appointed Secretary of State for India in 1895, and had consequently to ask his constituents to ratify the appointment, he was duly re-elected just two hours before parliament dissolved, but both in his case and that of the late Lord Ritchie, who was re-elected for Croydon three days before the dissolution of 95, he had not the trouble and expense of contesting an election, his return, as well as that of the whilom President of the Board of Trade, being unopposed.

A very peculiar experience was that of the late Mr. J. O. Andrews, who won Barkston Ash for the Liberal Party on October 13, 1905, and lost in the January following without having taken his seat in a legitimate manner, owing to the fact that Parliament did not sit during his M. P. ship. It is necessary to say "legitimately," as the story of how he took his seat notwithstanding his defeat at the polls was one that the late member was fond of relating. It appears that on Sunday night, February 11, 1906, among those who stood at the door of the House awaiting its opening, when the clock struck twelve was Mr. Andrews, who, when opportunity afforded, joined in the rush of new members, seized a card, and placed it on a seat in token of his claim, which, however, he relinquished shortly after "to an elderly gentleman of dignified mein," who sought disconsolately for a place. As a souvenir of his short experience in the House of the ex-member duly bore away his card, which read: "A member is only entitled to secure his own seat."

THE HERO OF BERMONDSEY.

Mr. Dumphreys, the 1909 hero of Bermondsey, though he only sat ten days in Parliament was, in a sense, more fortunate than Lord James of Hereford when, in 1873, he was appointed Solicitor-General, Mr. James, as he then was, sat at that time for Taunton, and on his appointment was opposed, but notwithstanding the opposition he retained his seat, whose upon a petition against his return was then launched, with the result that by the time he had successfully disposed of this incubus his Government had determined to dissolve. Thus it came about that the legal adviser of the Crown was Solicitor-General from September to November, 1873, and Attorney-General from that date to the dissolution without being vouchsafed an opportunity of gracing the front benches.

The Hon. Ivor Guest and Colonel Seely, who were elected for the Isle of Wight and Plymouth respectively at by-elections in 1900, neither of them occupied a seat in the House until the following Parliament assembled, and their constituents had re-elected them as their representatives. The gentlemen in question at the time of election were fighting in South Africa, and their political campaigns were conducted by proxy, as was the case many years before, when at the battle of Inkerman Colonel Hunter Blair, M.P., was killed, and Lieutenant Fergusson, who was wounded in the same encounter, was elected to the seat which he was not to occupy for a couple of years.

One of the most ironical efforts on the part of that particular Fate who watches over the fortunes of Parliamentary aspirants was forthcoming during the general election of 1906, when two members died ere they could take their seats, though but a brief space of time elapsed between the election and the day of assembly. Mr. Thomas Higgins, who stood for North Galway, died of heart failure on the night of the poll, and had been dead a dozen hours before the result of the election showed that he headed the same by 1,521 votes. Mr. James Annand, the other plaything of Fate, at all events enjoyed the knowledge that at his third attempt to enter Parliament he had been successful in obtaining a large majority in East Aberdeenshire, but four days before the doors of the House were thrown open for the reception of the new batch of legislators, he died suddenly, and the cup of triumph, the quaffing of which he had ever before him, from the time of his desertion of the blacksmith's forge, when en route to the editorial chair via the schoolmaster's desk, was dashed from his lips.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	0	0	.....	0	0
Teheran ...	2	1	55 p.m.	0	51
Suez	2	1	45 p.m.	0	55

NOTICES.

Cable Aesab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Cable Djedda Suakim interrupted (30-12-10).

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

The World's Peace.

Sir Harry Johnston, in the December "Nineteenth Century," has an important article on our relations with Germany, in which he summarises what the Germans are saying about us and the ideals before German diplomacy. He points out how, by recognising the rights of Germany, we might be saved a conflict and much expenditure on unnecessary and armaments.

GERMAN PROGRESS.

"Any person of average intelligence and over, who has been enabled to visit the German Empire at the present time, even [illegible]oursorily, must be aware," he says, "of the enormous progress made by the German people in science, art, social legislation, internal inter-communications, commerce, and the amenities of life.

OUR COMMON INTERESTS.

"When one realises the community of feeling and the common interests which have grown up between the United Kingdom and the German Empire, and when one participates in the splendid results achieved by the science and art of modern Germany, the British observer, if he has any emotion in his temperament, or if he touches fields of commercial development wherein Germany and England are more or less compelled to walk hand-in-hand, must conceive a great longing for an adjustment of the political relations between the British and German Empires on some such basis as the recent understandings between Britain, France, and Russia.

"He must feel that if such an end could be attained without too great a sacrifice of vital British interests, it is the end above all others which should be immediately and unflaggingly pursued by British statesmen."

WHAT THE GERMANS FEEL.

Sir Harry has spent much time in trying to get representative Germans to state why they advocate so large a fleet, and this is what they say: "The average expression of opinion begins thus: That Great Britain has, during the last ten years, made all possible use of her diplomacy and finance to deny to Germany and Austria, combined, any great Imperial expansion or colonial development. According to my German friends, the hypocrisy of the British Press and British statesmen in this direction exasperates them more even than plain-spoken intentions.

THE CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

"The crux of the problem," says Sir Harry, "is here: Germany, Austrian Germany, Hungary, and even the Slav States of the Austrian Empire are resolved—like us, like France and Russia—to play a great part in the future history of the Old World. They propose as their theatre of political influence, commercial expansion, and agricultural experiments the undeveloped lands of the Balkan Peninsula, of Asia Minor, and of Mesopotamia, down even to the mouth of the Euphrates.

"They might be willing, in agreement with the rest of the world, to create an Eastern Belgium in Syria-Palestine—perhaps a Jewish State—which, merely by the fact of its being charged with the safe keeping of the holy places of Christianity, would quite possibly become undenominationally Christian. A Turkish sultanate might continue to exist in Asia Minor, just as there will probably be for centuries a King or Queen of the Netherlands, of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Bulgaria, and Roumania but German influence at Constantinople would become supreme, whether or not it was under the black-and-white-and-red flag or under the Crescent and Star ensign of Byzantium.

ARMAMENTS V. ARRANGEMENTS.

"'Why should this worry you?' say the Germans. 'Why should you think of imposing gigantic burdens on your peoples in all parts of the globe to maintain a navy and perchance build up an army strong enough to prevent the extension of predominant German influence from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Danube, to the Bosphorus and the Euphrates? Equally, why should this eventuality mean for France a frightful loss of life and a hopeless struggle?

"'It is Russia who will object the most. Well, leave Russia to us in this respect, that we may come to terms with her; either by negotiation (as we hope) or by a trial of strength. We regard Russia as more unreasonable in the matter of German ambitions than even Britain and France. Russia in Europe is almost the size of the whole rest of Europe, and includes millions of acres of an alluvial soil of inexhaustible richness, which could, with decent political and sanitary conditions of life, with education and other civilised developments, maintain a Slav population of three hundred millions.

SIBERIA ANOTHER CANADA.

"'Siberia is another Canada—an extraordinary parallel to Canada in its flora and fauna, its mineral deposits, its climate, and its future developments. Like Canada, it will come in time to be one of the principal sources of world-foods, of forest products. Russian Asia has almost limitless possibilities, enough to satify the greediest ambition of a people far more numerous, far better educated, far more politically advanced, than that of modern Russia. Germany, moreover, would see without surprise or protest a Russian control over Chinese Mongolia and Tarkestan; in those directions, as in Persia, the matter of Russian expansion would be one commensurate with Russian strength and the collateral interests of Britain and Japan, or the future evolution of China.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

"'Is Russia, in addition, to claim to be the suzerain of Bulgaria, the future occupant of Constantinople, and mistress of Asia Minor? This we should regard as preposterously unreasonable—a "casus belli," in fact. We are quite prepared to admit the delicate and peculiar geographical restrictions of Russia. If she would come to terms with us about Constantinople and about our influence predominating generally over much of the Turkish Empire, we on our part would give her the fullest guarantees regarding the independence of Denmark and, consequently, the free ingress and egress of the Baltic Sea; and on the other hand, would perhaps admit the right of Russia to an enclave on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, to a sphere of influence over Trebizond and Northern Armenia, besides recognising the special need of Russia to obtain access to the Persian Gulf through Northern and Western Persia.

THE NILE AND THE EUPHRATES.

"So much for Russia. In regard to England, we would recall a phrase dropped by ex-President Roosevelt at an important public speech in London—a phrase which for some reason was not reported by the London Press. Roosevelt said: "The best guarantee for Great Britain on the Nile is the presence of Germany on the Euphrates." Putting aside the usual hypocrisies of the Teutonic peoples, you know that this is so. You know that we ought to make common cause in our dealings with the backward races of the world.

"'Let Britain and Germany once come to an agreement in regard to the question of the Nearer East and the world can scarcely again be disturbed by any great war in any part of the globe, if such a war is contrary to the commercial interests of the two Empires.'"

Such is German opinion.

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH A.G. Cigarette Paper. THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD. LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN. ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR A.G. TO-DAY.

KEATING'S LOZENGES Really Cure THE WORST COUGH One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value. Sold in tins everywhere.

LOST VELASQUEZ.

History of Missing Masterpiece.

The discovery of a highly important picture by Velasquez in Austria was recently reported by a Vienna correspondent. The details of the discovery, and the history of the picture, which is now in the possession of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, the Bond street art dealers, have not hitherto been made public.

The picture in question is the original version of the "Portrait of Philip IV." in the Dulwich Gallery, which for long was held to be the work of Velasquez himself, until Senor Beruete, the greatest living authority on that master, relegated it to the list of copies by J. B. del Mazo. Another copy of the same picture was in the collection of Mrs. Lynebtephens. But of the original, from which both copies had been made, every trace was lost until quite recently it was discovered by a Belgian connoisseur at the Austrian country seat of Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma, from whom the picture was bought by Messrs. Agnew and Sons. The price of £80,000 mentioned by the Vienna newspapers is not quite accurate, but is not very far off the mark.

Messrs. Agnew submitted their newly-acquired treasure to Senor Beruete, who immediately recognised the master's hand in the picture, and expressed his definite opinion that this portrait of Philip IV is the original of the Dulwich Gallery picture in which he was the first to recognise the hand of Mazo.

The reasons for the disappearance of the original picture were that the Infante Philip, second son of Philip V. by his second marriage with Elizabeth of Parma, took it away with him from Spain in 1748, when he succeeded his mother in the Duchy of Parma. The picture remained at the Palace of Parma until 1859, when the Bourbons were expelled from Italy.

The late Dowager Duchess, by special permission of the Italian Government, took the picture to the Chateau of Wartegg, Switzerland, where it remained until the Duke Robert conveyed it to his newly-acquired Castle of Schwarzau. The Duke died in 1907 and bequeathed the largest part of his fortune to Elias de Bourbon. Prince of Parma, "the eight of his twenty children," who took the picture to the Chateau of Lichtenegg, near Wels, in Upper Austria. Three months ago the picture was taken to Vienna, where it was purchased direct from the Prince.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ROYAL LINEN-MAIDS.

Among the latest appointments to be made in the Royal Household were those of the chief linen-maid and her two assistants. The chief maid held the same position in the late reign, but her two assistant go to Marlborough House with Queen Alexandra, and two maids, lately at York Cottage, come to Buckingham Palace to fill their places. The linen-room at Buckingham Palace is a large apartment on the third floor adjoining the house-keeper's apartment, and the walls are completely lined with linen-presses containing all the Household linen. Two presses contain nothing but tablecloths, another table-napkins; in four others there are nothing but sheets, whilst vast piles of towels, bed-spreads, d'oyleys, cushion covers, bolster and pillow cases, and many other articles of household linen are stored in the remaining presses. Some tablecloths for use in the State dining-room are over a hundred years old; they are all hand-woven, and are made of a quality of linen which it would be nowadays absolutely impossible to obtain. The Royal arms are woven in the centre and at each corner. In the more modern tablecloths only a crown is woven at the corners. All the linen is given out by the chief linen-maid as it is required, and for each article she gives out she must receive a duplicate of it in return. All the used linen is stored in a room off the linen-room in long deep baskets, and a certain portion of it is sent to the laundry every day.

HEAVY DUTIES.

The linen-maids, though their work may appear light, are in reality kept extremely busy every day. All the linen given out and received back during the day has to be entered up in separate books. Then the outgoing laundry list has to be made out. This is done every evening at the close of the day, whilst the linen which is the daily sent in from the laundry has to be checked over the first thing in the morning. The linen-presses are all heated by hot-water pipes, and the maids must see that the temperature in each of the presses is maintained at the proper height. In addition to checking the number of articles sent in from the laundry, the chief maid must inspect each article to see that it has been sent back in a proper condition; any article that has been creased in the ironing or damaged in the slightest way is returned to the laundry. The greater part of the laundry work for Buckingham Palace is done under contracts, which are entered into at the end of each year for the coming twelve months.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

Some of the Household linen is very valuable, and at the laundries to which it is sent special precautions are taken to guard it from getting damaged in any way. The table cloths used at State banquets are certainly worth fifty guinea apiece, and there are some rare embroidered bed-spreads which are worth a great deal more money. The total value of the Household linen at Buckingham Palace was reckoned a few years ago to be worth about five thousand pounds. In addition to the linen for daily use at the Palace, there is stored in the linen-room an immense number of linen furniture covers, which are put on the chairs, lounges, settees, pianos, and other articles of furniture in the different apartments when the Court is absent from London. Twice a year the whole inventory of the Household linen is checked over by the chief linen-maid, and signed by the Lord Steward.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th Dec. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,63,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,90,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	92	180	4	276
For previous 23 weeks of half year	47,99,847	52,79,009	1,67,633	10246489
Total for 24 weeks	49,62,847	55,99,009	1,74,633	10736489
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,60,861	3,45,977	15,391	5,22,229
Per mile of Ry..	95	195	3	293
Total to corresponding date...	39,79,857	56,06,495	1,88,198	97,74,550

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 32,229
Increase to date .....Rs. 9,61,939

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Dec. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	191	.....	227
For previous 23 weeks of half year	1,49,281	4,80,932	2,176	6,32,389
Total for 24 weeks	1,54,281	5,07,932	2,176	6,64,389
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,715	50,760	.....	58,475
Per mile of Ry..	55	359	.....	414
Total to corresponding date	1,51,425	5,

BY THE WAY.

THE MAN OF WATERLOO.

It has been said of Wellington that this first and greatest desire was to serve his country, with a sword if possible, if not, with a pickaxe. To Sir Charles Scotter it fell to serve his country, not as his first aim in life perhaps, but in the ordinary course of his business, and right well he did it. Thanks to him a vast trade was inaugurated between Hull and ports on the other side of the North Sea. He waged war against the wastefulness and inefficiency which had made the London and South-Western railway "The worst managed line running out of London." Railways are the arteries of commerce, and an inefficient railway tends as much to the loss of the body politic as a clogged artery to the body human. He went on to arrest the wasteful decay into which Southampton docks were falling. He assisted materially in the Boer War by conveying troops to Southampton in a manner which evoked the admiration of the War Office. In short, he was not merely a clever and resourceful captain of a great railway in its competition with rivals, but conferred lasting good on his country.

SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRIS, CIRCUMSPICE.

The late High Master of St. Paul's School closely resembled Sir Charles Scotter in his capacity for renovating the old fashioned, for replacing lifeless cobwebs with the keen air of inspiration. The one built up a railway and a dock system which were falling into decay: the other built up a great school. Perhaps St. Paul's is not one of our great public schools in the usual sense of the term. It bears the same relation to Rugby, let us say, that the University of London does to Oxford or Cambridge. In other words, works is the main consideration, character a secondary one. And in getting the maximum amount of work out of his boys, Mr. Walker was as efficient as the railway magnate was in getting the maximum amount of efficiency out of his raw material. The ground was particularly favourable for his operations, for a day school in which the boys are compelled to take some amount of air and exercise in order to reach it has an advantage over a boarding school, where there is no such compulsion, and where the very hard worker is liable to pay the penalty for neglect of his health. With the regular exercise that is entailed on a day boarder, Mr. Walker's dictum undoubtedly holds true, that very hard mental work is an actual benefit to the body. Thanks to this dictum and this inspiration, St. Paul's has attained its lofty position as a scholarship winning school. Of him as of the builder of the other St. Paul's one may employ the old tag, "Simonumentum," etc.

MAN THE MACHINE.

Certain American ideas of economy of labour have already been noted here. They are set forth more fully than one has hitherto seen them, however, in a statement issued by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, who is trying to persuade the Inter-State Commerce Commission to force more scientific principles of management on American railways. Mr. Brandeis argument is that in all forms of business too little attention is paid to the men at the bottom of the ladder. Manual labour is wasted because it is not directed scientifically. This is no vain theory: it has been demonstrated by direct proofs. By changes in the method of handling pig-iron a gang which under old conditions carried twelve tons a day was enabled to carry forty-seven tons, and this with less rather than more fatigue. Similar results were obtained with shovelling coal, lime, and earth, and with bricklaying. In each case the easiest way was scientifically found, and the men were told how to use it. The gain was enormous. Mr. Brandeis' statement should be read by everybody with work to do or get done. It might almost be called inspiring. Every man can test for himself the value of method. Most successful men have already tested it. Yet we have only touched the fringe of science thus applied. When the possibilities are explored it may be found that human capacity has in the past only faintly and shown itself. Perhaps it is reserved for the disciples of method to discover that machinery is, after all, not the greatest economy, and that men's hands in alliance with their brains are the best of agencies.

THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION.

It is with no antagonistic feeling, but, on the contrary, in a spirit of friendly interest, that one directs attention to the difficulties by which the new Portuguese Ministry finds itself surrounded. The provisional governments that inherit the tasks created by revolutionaries are always in a precarious position. A certain severity is needed to restore discipline, and severity from those who were yesterday working at their sides is bound to be resented by the majority of men. Every little community in the State has its grievances, and its resentful when these have to be shelved for more important considerations. In fact it is easy to learn from history of the host of difficulties that always surround governments in a crisis like this. A correspondent of "The Standard" refers to the current rumours that the present Government is nearing its end. Fresh strikes are impending, and strikes in the south of Europe are seldom settled without violence whilst violence from the party of Liberty is doubly resented. The employees of the tramways and the dock trade are dissatisfied; warships refuse to carry supplies and stores to cholera-stricken Madeira; certain Ministers of the new regime are hinted at as having been guilty of misappropriation under the old—and, all the while, every little citizen is in a strident, vociferous hurry, forgetting that the work of construction is far harder and slower than the work of destruction.

VOLOGDA BARBARITIES.

One had hoped that the reign of terror in Russian prisons was at an end. A few years ago gruesome stories got about of fearful overcrowding at Warsaw, comparable almost to the condition of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," and of tortures at Riga that rivalled the Spanish Inquisition. This was followed two years ago by an epidemic of executions. Rashing the great provocation most of the victims had given the Government, soberminded Englishmen restrained from hysterics. Their restraint seemed justified when authentic reports came of the spacious and airy cells in the great fortress-prison of Peter and Paul in the capital. But to read of the flogging of prisoners at Vologda for the simple crime of complaining of the food does rouse ones astonishment at this recrudescence of barbarity. Russians do not generally complain of their food. Rye bread, cabbage soup, dried fish, satisfy their wants. It must have been bad indeed at Vologda to provoke these complaints. And what a Russian flogging means—well, a veil had better be drawn over that.

A REFERENDUM POSTAGE STAMP.

Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of 2, Holles-street, Oxford-street, sends us a copy of a Referendum postage-stamp just received from Italy. It shows a portrait of Garibaldi, beneath which are the words "Plebiscito Meridionale," and the dates 1860-1910, 21st October. The stamp commemorates the entry of Garibaldi into Naples and the plebiscite or referendum which was then taken and which resulted in Italy becoming a kingdom, under Victor Emanuel.

MAN'S ATTITUDE TO DEATH.

From the "Hospital": The majority of mankind face death with a remarkable stoicism. Medical men who have devoted some attention and observation to the details of deathbed scenes agree that the popular idea of the mental agony that precede dissolution is luridly overdrawn. Nevertheless popular fancies, however at variance with established facts, have their place in art, and it is an interesting discussion how widely this particular assumption of inherent fear has influenced artists in depicting in pencil, colour or plastic work, incidents connected with the various aspects of dying.

A REPORT is current that Herr Dernburg, the German ex-Colonial Minister, who has just returned from the Far East, has accepted, or is about to accept an offer to join the Board of Directors of the General Electricity Company, the largest electrical firm in the world. It is also stated that Herr Dernburg's programme as controller of this gigantic concern will include the gradual substitution of electricity for steam as the motive power on all German State Railways.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AS ARBITRATOR.

A popular cleric, impressed by King George's firmness of character, has said that his Majesty will go down to history as "George the Dreadnought." The new King's own expressed desire is, however, to follow his father's example as a peacemaker, and it is significant, therefore, that the first International "role" which King George has been called on to fill is that of arbitrator in a dispute between two foreign nations. King Edward was to have adjudicated in the celebrated Alsop claim contention between the United States and Chili, and King George has undertaken to accept the responsibility on behalf of the Governments of those countries. The trouble began thirty years ago, and concerns a mining concession in Bolivia. First the concession fell to an American firm, Alsop and Co., but matters were complicated by a South American war, involving a distribution of territory. The concession was then said to have fallen to Chili, and Alsop and Co., are now claiming about £20,000 as an indemnity, which amount has been deposited in a London bank by the Chilian Government. Both parties will present a single note to King George, in which they will set forth their respective claims in detail. It is a ticklish position for his Majesty, who cannot pretend to be an expert in mining claims. He will, therefore, of course, seek competent advice, probably by appointing a commission of two or three experts, headed by some eminent lawyer. The commission's report will be submitted to the King, who will accept or reject as his common-sense decides.

A SIMILAR ARBITRATION.

Curiously enough, a similar arbitration task fell to the lot of King Edward on the death of Queen Victoria. This was the boundary dispute between Chili and Argentina, who were quarrelling about which of them owned certain parts of Patagonia. Queen Victoria was to have given judgment, but the Queen died, and King Edward took up the task. Just as the two countries were on the point of war, his late Majesty gave his decision, which satisfied both. Thus King Edward began his reign as he ended it—as the Peacemaker. The coincidence augurs well for the future of King George V.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace early in December to carry out her Christmas shopping which, as might be expected, is rather extensive. Unlike Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary prefers to visit the various shops, in person rather than to have goods sent to Buckingham Palace from which she can make a selection. Queen Mary is credited with being an exceedingly good shopper, and with giving a minimum amount of trouble to those detailed to attend to her requirement. She knows exactly what she wants and spares no pains to explain her wishes to the assistants. She had rather an amusing experience a few years ago in a well-known West-end shop. The assistant quite failed to recognise her; and when her Majesty inquired for a certain material she was told that it could be obtained for her, though the price would come rather high. "Never mind," replied the Princess of Wales (as she then was) "I dare say my husband will pay the bill when it is sent to him." The assistant's confusion, when she discovered later whom she had been serving, may well be imagined.

A HEAVY YEAR.

This year her Majesty found her Christmas shopping a good deal heavier than usual, since the King proposes to maintain the custom of his late father, and to present small gifts to the whole of the members of their Majesties' Households, in addition to their many relatives abroad, and practically the whole of these presents are now being selected by the Queen. Her usual companion upon these shopping excursions is the Princess Mary, and occasionally a Lady-in-Waiting joins the party. It is surprising the manner in which her Majesty enters and leaves crowded shops without being recognised.

A ROYAL COLLECTION.

Queen Alexandra has carefully preserved all the letters of condolence her Majesty received on the death of the King, and these are now numbered among her most treasured possessions. The letters have been divided into categories, those from Royalties and intimate friends, and those from thousands of the late King's subjects not only in this country but in all parts of the Empire, many of them being quite poor people, and from little children. The letters have been carefully bound in plain, dark red calf with a small crown on the cover. Queen Alexandra specially prizes those letters of sympathy which came from poor people and though it was obviously impossible for her Majesty to reply to them all, during the first few months she wrote to several of these correspondents thanking them for their kind sympathy.

TITLED RISE AT SECEDER'.

The General Election was remarkable for the number of titled politicians who turned from Liberalism to Unionism. The Liberals lost a man of parts in Lord Burghclere, who announced his determination to oppose the Government after twenty-five years' active service in the Liberal ranks. Although Lord Burghclere is very little known to the general public, there are few people of the present day who can claim a greater variety of attainments. He has won reputation as a politician, poet, playwright, amateur actor, and business man. He sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal member for North Essex for ten years and was a President of the Board of Agriculture. He has also been an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and is now a director of the P. and O. Company. In his youth (he is now sixty-four) he was a splendid amateur actor. A scholar of distinction, he has done Virgil's heroics into English verse—a translation, which still finds all round favour. Lord Burghclere married Lord Carnarvon's eldest sister. He has four charming daughters, but no son; and there is at present no heir to the title, which is taken from a village on Lord Carnarvon's estate. He is one of the few peers who can date their creation from the brief period when Lord Rosebery was Prime Minister. His lordship's bone of contention with the Government is the Parliament Bill, which he laid establishes Single-Chamber Government—"the absolute supremacy of one Chamber without appeal."

A LEARNED LANDLUBBER.

The new House of Commons will miss the cheery, well-groomed, dapper little figure of Mr. T. G. Bowle to whom King's Lynn once more has been unfaithful. It used to be said that no man of his inches ever had such miraculous self-possession when getting up to speak in the nation's council chamber as he. Mr. Bowles first leapt to fame when he acted as a correspondent for the "Morning Post" throughout the siege of Paris. Some years later, his roving instincts led him to Turkey, where, aided by the Duke of Sutherland, he did much to rouse public sympathy for that unhappy country. During his Parliamentary days he was the only M.P., who possessed the unique distinction of holding a master mariner's certificate; and many good stories are told of the way in which his knowledge of nautical matters enabled him on several occasions to score off those luckless individuals who sometimes attempted to probe the depths of maritime lore.

A BOWLE'S STORY.

Once he went down to Portsmouth to bid good-bye to his son, who was about to start on his first cruise as a naval officer. Entering the gunroom, he was promptly assailed by the cadets and middies as a "landlubber" likely to yield good sport. "Tommy" began by asking a few innocent questions about the whys and wherefores of various articles. He was informed, among other things, that it was customary for the junior members of the mess to take their meals under the table and that a certain steampipe was regularly employed for conveying hot cocoa to the mess. All this Mr. Bowles listend to with an ingenuous smile and an occasional "Really," "Dear me, how very curious." "Now, who would have thought of it?" But presently he fired an abstruse question which baffled his tormentors. Then another, and, still more, himself supplying the answers, with good-humoured reference and sly allusions to the "extraordinary ignorance of some people on the subjects of their profession." It was a very subdued lot of cadets and middies who later returned their visitors' hearty farewell as he took his departure.

CREATING AN IMPRESSION.

Mr. Fred J. Moss, the newly appointed European Emigration Commissioner of the Canadian Northern Railway, is even better known in London and Australia than in Canada, although he is a native of Ontario. Apropos of his travelling experiences, Mr. Moss once told the writer an amusing story of a crusty old officer who was pacing up and down a railway platform. The train was late. "How long before the next train arrives?" he queried of a porter. "Twenty minutes, sir," replied the man. More pacing. Twenty minutes later the officer approached another station man. "How long before the next train is expected?" he asked again. "Twenty minutes, sir," was the reply. "A porter told me that nearly half-an-hour ago," thundered the officer. "Well," objected the imperturbable one, "how many more times do you want telling?"

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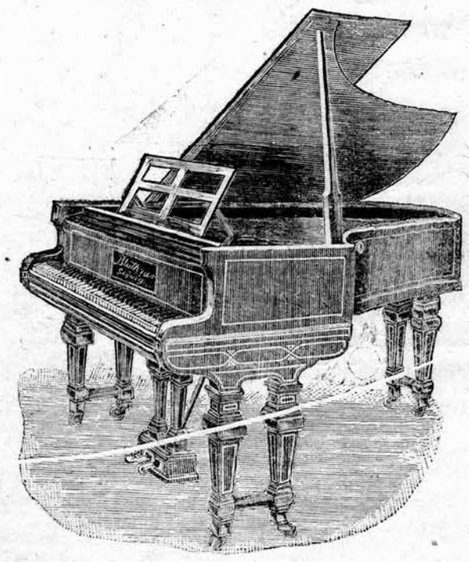

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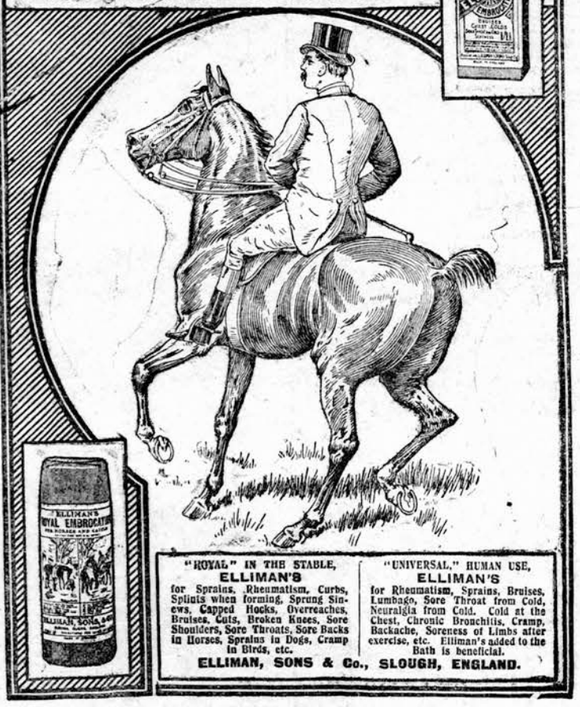

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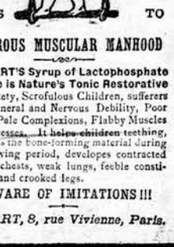

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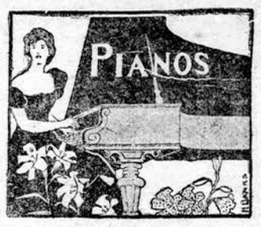

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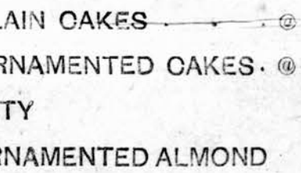

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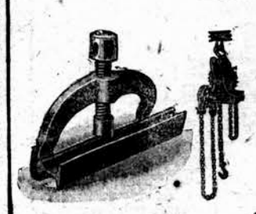

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